

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030
LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1989

Two named to coordinate school reform

Legislative research director, Wilkinson liaison to join efforts

By Bob Geiger
Herald-Leader political writer

FRANKFORT — Two Frankfort insiders will serve as coordinators for the Task Force on Education Reform, Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and top legislative leaders announced yesterday.

Vic Hellard Jr., director of the Legislative Research Commission, and Tom Dorman, Wilkinson's legislative liaison, were picked to fill the positions.

National education consultants had recommended that the task force choose a high-profile leader who could lend prestige to education reform efforts and could help the politicians sell a reform package to the voters. Those nominated included former Govs. Martha Layne Collins, Julian Carroll and Edward Breathitt, as well as business leaders such as Humana Inc. Chairman David Jones.

However, House Speaker Don Blandford had suggested the task force could use a hard worker more than a prominent leader. Wilkinson said he and Senate President Pro Tem John A. "Eck" Rose agreed with Blandford.

Wilkinson said, "These positions are not consultant positions. They are not education positions. They are coordinating positions."

Hellard, 50, is a former two-term legislator who has been the director of the Legislative Research Commission since 1977.

Dorman, 39, has worked for the legislature, served in Carroll's office and worked as legislative liaison in the Commerce Cabinet during Gov. John Y. Brown Jr.'s administration.

Both men will continue to work in their normal jobs in addition to their task force work.

Wilkinson said each of the three task force subcommittees — governance, finance and curriculum — would still be free to hire its own consultants.

Wilkinson, Blandford and Rose announced the decision after meeting privately in the governor's office.

Hellard and Dorman held their own news conference later. They said they saw their role as one of providing staff assistance rather than leadership. "We will help facilitate the flow of information and help make things available to the task force," Hellard said.

"I would hope that we would never again have to see Vic Hellard or Tom Dorman's name in the paper in connection with this," he said.

Hellard had been mentioned as a possible choice for the coordinator's position. But Dorman's name was not on a list of more than 30 candidates being considered. Until yesterday, there had been no public talk about choosing more than one coordinator.

Wilkinson said the selection of Hellard and Dorman was not a compromise, but rather something that he and the legislative leaders had unanimously agreed upon.

Wilkinson said he had started

yesterday's discussion by telling the legislative leaders that he had a high regard for Hellard and he would support appointing Hellard as coordinator if that was what the two legislative leaders wanted. Rose said there was enough work for more than one coordinator. The governor said Blandford had suggested there should be two coordinators — Hellard and Dorman — and this proposal was unanimously accepted.

"This is a very good solution," Rose said. "I think it is very important that if Vic Hellard is going to be one of the coordinators, that also someone from the governor's staff be a coordinator."

Wilkinson said he would like to see the task force moving more quickly but understood that he had to be realistic.

"I think the pace will quicken," Hellard said. He said legislators wanted to get as much as possible accomplished before the legislative session begins in January.

School board members' level of education is on the rise

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Fewer than half of all local school board members in Kentucky have college degrees, but the education level of the board members is rising.

Kentucky school board membership also under-represents women and blacks, Kentucky School Boards Association figures show.

A review of the association's membership forms shows that 44 percent of the state's 904 local school board members have at least a four-year college degree and 67 percent have been educated beyond high school. (State law requires that school board members hold at least a high school diploma.)

The figures show that the number of board members who are college graduates has grown since 1985, when 38 percent held college degrees.

Association Executive Director David Keller said the rise in board members' education level is significant in a state where fewer than 13 percent of adults hold college degrees.

Kentucky's school board members aren't as well-educated as those in other states, however.

When the National School Boards Association surveyed a random sample of school board members from all states in 1988, 68 percent of those responding said they had college degrees.

It also appears that some states have higher rates of school board participation by women than Kentucky, while some states' school boards also under-represent blacks.

The Kentucky association's figures show that fewer than 18 percent of local school board members are women and fewer than 2 percent are black. Census projections show that roughly half of the populace is female and 7 percent is black.

Keller said there are 16 blacks among the state's 904 local school board members. He said several black board members are clustered at two federal military reservations, Fort Campbell and Fort Knox, while there is one black board member in each of the state's two largest centers of black population, Jefferson and Fayette counties.

A 1988 study indicates South Carolina's local school board members are better educated than Kentucky's board members and better represent women and blacks.

The study showed that 73 percent of the South Carolina board members had at least a four-year college degree, 22 percent were women and 21 percent were non-white — in a state where blacks make up about 30 percent of the populace.

A survey by the Ohio School Boards Association in 1988 showed that 51 percent of that state's school board members had at least a bachelor's degree and 27 percent were women.

Only 3 percent of Ohio's board seats were held by members of racial minorities, while an estimated 11 percent of Ohio residents are black.

Keller said he's encouraged by the "strong and steady increase" in the percentage of women serving on

Kentucky school boards — up from 16 percent in 1985 to almost 18 percent this year. But he called underrepresentation of blacks a problem.

It's not that blacks are running for board seats and losing, but that "we just don't have minority candidates," he said.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1989

Teachers, others speak their minds about schools

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — State policymakers turned to the grass roots yesterday for ideas on reforming Kentucky's public schools.

Members of a committee studying possible changes in the way state schools are governed met with 48 educators, school board members, business officials and parents from across the state.

The folks from the grass roots got to do most of the talking.

Using a format described as a "kiva" — the ceremonial underground meeting place of some Southwestern Indian tribes — committee consultants let the participants have their say on goals and obstacles for the reform effort.

Few of the complaints and recommendations were new, but some of them were voiced in unusually strong terms. Some of the harshest language dealt with school board members.

Betty Jane Gorin, a Taylor County teacher, said there should be more stringent requirements for board members. A school board should not be "less knowledgeable than the people it supervises," she said.

Barth Pemberton, a Fayette County school board member, said there should be criminal penalties for official malfeasance by board members — not just the risk of expulsion from office.

"Who cares about losing an unpaid office?" he said.

Several speakers complained about politics in schools.

In some districts, schools are viewed as "industries" that exist chiefly to supply jobs, said Edmondson County Superintendent David Webb.

Principals sometimes can't decide whether to hire a clerk and "have to wait for the political process to make a decision," he said.

Several speakers recommended reducing the number of school districts.

Ron Sanders, a Hopkins County businessman, said the state should have just 38 school districts — matching the number of state senate districts.

Redrawing boundaries in that way would create school districts of about 20,000 students each "and would save us a tremendous amount of money," said Sanders, who was the Republican candidate for secretary of state in 1987.

But Doris Cella, learning center coordinator at Murray State University, said she was "scared to death" by the thought that many

of Kentucky's 177 school districts might be merged.

"I think that we risk losing sight of individual differences (among students) if we do that," she said.

John Stephens, a high school principal from Greenup County, also said reformers should think in terms of small systems. Keeping school organization small-scale helps make educators more accountable, he said.

Stephens also urged that schools pay more attention to "getting students ready to learn" through counseling and other support.

"We tend to spend too much time thinking about subject matter and not enough time thinking about students," he said.

Several speakers complained of the lack of consistency in policies caused by the constitutional provision that holds state school superintendents to four-year terms and prevents them from succeeding themselves.

Giving teachers and principals more say in how children are taught was consistently mentioned as was giving teachers more time to train.

Juanita King, principal of Stanton Elementary School in Powell County, said her teachers take extra in-service training each year without getting paid for it.

"You could not pay them and increase their level of commitment, but teachers should not be asked to work without pay," she said.

The governance committee of the Task Force on Education Reform will meet again today to hear two university experts.

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The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Saturday, September 2, 1989

Man who guided university for years shares his views on its current status

MSU ARCHIVES

By KENNETH A. HART
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Former Morehead State University President Adron Doran said Friday that he was pleased to see the school's enrollment level "back up to where it was when I left it."

Doran — Morehead State's chief executive for 23 years and one of the school's four surviving former presidents — shared his views on the current state of the university during a party given by the school in honor of his 80th birthday.

When he retired in 1977, Doran said the school's enrollment numbered about 7,500 students. After reaching a record high of 7,676 students in 1978, attendance dropped to 5,695 by 1985, a 25.8 percent decline.

"It seemed like the students just quit coming," Doran said.

Morehead State's enrollment has steadily rebounded since 1985. C. Nelson Grote, the school's current president, announced Friday that attendance for the current semester had topped 7,700 students, a new record.

Doran said he thought the lull in attendance that followed his retirement could be blamed on leadership at the school.

"The leadership didn't concentrate on establishing a relationship with the eastern Kentucky region," Doran said. "This was the case from the time Dr. (Morris) Norfleet stepped down in 1984 until A.D. Albright took over in 1986."

Herb F. Reinhard Jr. served as Morehead State's president during that period. He left office after the school's board of regents refused to renew his contract.

Reinhard's tenure as president was marked by controversy. After assuming the university's top post, he revamped the school's administrative and academic structure and reassigned several administrators.

Critics charged that Reinhard's actions came too quickly and were carried out callously.

The board's refusal to renew Reinhard's contract prompted many students to demonstrate in his favor. Doran said the university had its share of student protests during his term as president, but for an altogether different reason.

"We had a lot of protests over the Vietnam thing ... but we never missed a day of school because of them," he said.

During a period when many university presidents secluded themselves from their student bodies, fearful for their own safety, Doran said he was always willing to listen to Morehead State's student demonstrators.

"I think we were able to convince most of them that the problem did not lie at 325 University Boulevard in Morehead, but at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C.," he said.

Doran had particularly vivid memories of the manner in which Morehead State students reacted to the 1969 killings of four student demonstrators at Kent State University.

"On the night after those students were killed, a number of our students built a casket and marched down the boulevard. I went over to Button Auditorium to talk to them," he said.

Doran, a licensed minister, then asked the students to join him in prayer. He said he couldn't think of any better way to diffuse the situation.

"I had never heard of anyone getting mad enough at a fellow to stab him while he was praying," he said.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Saturday, September 2, 1989

Bow ties popular again at MSU as Doran returns for birthday

By KENNETH A. HART
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Bow ties haven't been a particularly popular fashion accessory for a number of years, but they were all the rage Friday at Morehead State University.

The unusual neckwear was prompted by a celebration honoring the university's former president, Dr. Adron Doran, on his 80th birthday.

Bow ties are among Doran's personal trademarks. During his 23 years as Morehead State's chief executive, he was seldom seen in public without one.

So many of the men who attended his party sported bow ties in a variety of colors.

State Auditor Bob Babbage made perhaps the boldest fashion statement of the day. His tie was a gaudy stars-and-stripes number that hadn't seen the light of day for 13 years.

"I bought this tie in 1976, in honor of the Bicentennial," he said. "I've waited all these years for an occasion to wear it."

Ties aside, Friday's celebration was, by all accounts, a rousing success. The main event of the day — a luncheon at the university center that bears Doran's name — drew about 450 of the former president's friends, supporters and former co-workers.

Doran, looking fit and healthy, moved freely among the guests.

—A service of the Office of Media Relations—

frequently displaying the quick wit and sharp tongue that have also distinguished him over the years.

The former president, who now lives in Lexington, was accompanied throughout the festivities by his wife, Mignon, also a key figure in the university's development.

During her years as MSU's first lady, Mrs. Doran founded the university's Personal Development Institute. A campus housing complex that includes four dormitories is named in her honor.

Several of Doran's admirers delivered speeches in his honor during the luncheon. U.S. Rep. Larry Hopkins of Lexington gave an emotional tribute in which he recalled Doran's days as principal at Wingo High School in Graves County.

The Republican lawmaker, who was a student during Doran's tenure there, said his former principal was a strict disciplinarian who tempered his sternness with genuine caring for his charges.

"We didn't have any discipline problems in those days," he said. "I think I would have rather been sent to the electric chair than to Mr. Doran's office. He commanded the respect of everyone there."

Hopkins said that Doran's firm hand helped shape his life. He called Doran "my friend, my hero and the most unforgettable character that I've ever met."

"I've met several world leaders, like Anwar Sadat and Indira

(CONT'D)

Bow ties popular

Continued from Page 1

Gandhi," Hopkins said, "but no one has had more effect on my life than Adron Doran."

Lexington attorney and former gubernatorial candidate Terry McBrayer, a Morehead State alumnus, said Doran instilled in him a healthy respect for the rules when he arrived at the college as a freshman in 1955.

"He told us, 'This is my college, and these are my rules. If you don't like our college, we have a bus going east and a bus going west every six hours,'" McBrayer recalled.

Several of Doran's former colleagues also remembered him as a no-nonsense type of president.

"He was a very strong leader who worked hard to get the material things that we needed," said Dr. Charles Derrickson, dean of Morehead State's School of Applied Science and Technology.

Derrickson, who's been at the university for 26 years, said Doran was a key figure in the establishment of the school's agricultural complex, which came on line in 1970.

"He was the one who made the decision that we would have a farm," he said. "When he came in, the agriculture program had nothing but a classroom."

During his term at Morehead State, Doran earned a reputation as a man who liked to construct buildings. Many of the structures on campus were built between 1954 and 1977, when he served as president.

"When I came in here, there hadn't been a building built on this campus in 20 years," Doran said during an interview. "We built \$80 million worth of them while I was here."

Dr. John R. Duncan, a professor of education at Morehead State and a vice president under Doran for several years, said his former boss was never hesitant to let those around him know what was on his mind.

"You could always get an answer from him. Often, that answer wasn't the one you wanted to hear, but at least you knew where you stood," he said.

Ray Hornback, a former administrator at MSU, said Doran "was truly the right man at the right time" for the school.

"There will never be another quite like him," he said. "History will treat him quite well as it is written."

Dr. Gary Cox, executive director of the state Council on Higher Education and a Morehead State alumnus, said Doran left an impression on the university that has remained long after his retirement.

"The legacy that Adron Doran has left MSU is the atmosphere, the desire to see people succeed," he said.

Former president Doran turns 80

By Todd Pack

Northeastern Kentucky bureau

MOREHEAD. — There may have been more people wearing bow ties at Morehead State University yesterday than there had been in 12 years, since Adron Doran stepped down from his post as president.

Doran, who led Morehead from 1954 to 1977 and was considered the dean of Kentucky's state university presidents at the time, returned to campus to celebrate his 80th birthday.

Wearing a trademark bow tie and looking remarkably fit, Doran traded hugs and handshakes with 500 former students, peers and state officials during two receptions and a luncheon honoring him and his wife, Mignon, who also attended the festivities.

Adron Doran "was a doer," said Russ Williams, 86, of Inez, whom Morehead calls its oldest living graduate. "He got things done."

While he was in office, enrollment went from 700 to nearly 7,500. It dropped to 5,000 after he left and has only recently recovered.

"What I would like to be remembered for," Doran said, "is the fact that I came in here, rolled up my sleeves and went to work."

Morehead President C. Nelson Grote agreed.

"He took a college that was in deep trouble politically and . . . with its accreditation and turned it into a distinguished university," said Grote, who wore a lavish bow tie in Doran's honor.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1989

Morehead State's ex-chief Doran honored as a 'doer'

Associated Press

MOREHEAD, Ky. — Former Morehead State University President Adron Doran, who visited the school Friday for events honoring his 80th birthday, wants to be remembered for coming to the school 35 years ago, rolling up his sleeves and going right to work.

Morehead President C. Nelson Grote agreed.

"He took a college that was in deep trouble politically and . . . with its accreditation and turned it into a distinguished university," Grote said at a reception and luncheon for Doran.

Doran, who wore a trademark bow tie to the festivities, was president of Morehead from 1954 to 1977 and at one time was considered the dean of Kentucky's state university presidents.

Russ Williams, 86, of Inez, whom Morehead calls its oldest living graduate, said Doran "was a doer. He got things done."

Under Doran's leadership, enrollment grew from 700 to nearly 7,500. It dropped to 5,000 after he left and has only recently recovered.

Morehead lost accreditation in 1946, after then-Republican Gov. Simeon Willis got the board of regents to replace a Democratic president with a Republican.

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Morehead lost accreditation in 1946, after then-Republican Gov. S.S. Willis got the board of regents to replace a Democratic president with a Republican.

The appointment eight years later of Doran, a Democrat, created controversy because of his own political ties.

He was a four-term legislator and speaker of the state House of Representatives in 1950 and was widely regarded as a likely candidate for governor.

"I've admired him for years," said state Auditor Bob Babbage, who wore a bow tie patterned after the U.S. flag and presented Doran with a commendation from Gov. Wallace Wilkinson.

Grote, who started work at Morehead in the 1960s, said Doran was a good role model for a young administrator.

"There was a lot of competition with Eastern Kentucky University," he said. "If he picked up a newspaper and saw that Eastern was doing something we weren't, he'd want to know why."

Former ECU President Robert R. Martin said the competition lasted for a while. But "finally I convinced Adron we'd get a lot more if we worked together," he said yesterday.

He and Doran retired within a month of each other.

Since then, Doran, a Church of Christ minister, has been researching the growth of the denomination in Kentucky. Doran and his wife live in Lexington.

Grote said he invites the Dorans to campus several times each year. "We just consider them special friends."



Doran

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Doran and his wife, Mignon, now live in Lexington. Since his retirement Doran, a Church of Christ minister, has been researching the growth of the denomination in Ken-

Salary is just one hurdle as colleges in Kentucky try to keep, draw teachers

By JAY BLANTON
Staff Writer

William Whitaker's roots are in Morehead. He grew up there, he attended school at the university and he taught there for the past 14 years.

But today, Whitaker, 45, is in another small college town. The difference is that in Statesboro, Ga., where Whitaker is head of the finance and economics department at Georgia Southern College, he earns about \$17,000 more than he did last year at Morehead State University.

Whitaker is like several faculty members at the state's eight public universities. He has left for something Kentucky can't offer.

University officials in Kentucky have feared for years a mass exodus of their best and brightest faculty members, who are leaving for jobs that sometimes pay up to double their old salaries.

But according to the teachers who have left, salary was just one of the reasons.

Whitaker said the business school at Georgia Southern is accredited; Morehead's is not. And the Georgia school is committed to establishing a doctoral program in the business school in the next few years, Whitaker said.

"It's a very difficult adjustment to make. You end up questioning your decision several times," he said. "I'm still convinced that what I did was best for my career."

Keeping teachers is a widespread problem. According to a recent survey of several Kentucky universities by the Southern Regional Education Board:

■ Murray State lost 19 faculty members for salary-related reasons last year.

■ Morehead lost 20 teachers in the last two years, most for salary-related reasons.

■ The University of Louisville has lost 47 faculty members since the beginning of the 1988 academic year, most of them for salary-related reasons.

■ The University of Kentucky lost 66 teachers last year. Of those, 55 said the moves were for better positions, which include salary, promotions and other factors.

But university officials say there's another side to the issue of faculty salaries:

Recruiting teachers is a problem, too.

State higher-education officials warn that universities nationally face an impending faculty shortage in the next several years because people are not going into academics to replace those who will be retiring.

A modest salary increase was only a small part of the reason that Warren Corbin decided to leave Northern Kentucky University. Corbin, an education professor, is now at South Carolina's Winthrop College directing a statewide program to help people with other degrees quickly become teachers. Kentucky's state schools, he said, have no such program.

Nor does Corbin think "there's much of a future" for higher education in Kentucky.

"I just don't see any evidence that the state is making the kind of effort that needs to be made," he said.

Even when U of L matched the \$10,000 to \$15,000 raise Dr. Gregory Schultz was offered by the University of Florida School of Medicine, Schultz decided to leave U of L's biochemistry department.

He based his decision on a mix of factors, including a better income-tax situation and a better climate for research funding and grants.

"The problem is (that) it takes more effort to succeed at Louisville than at other more highly regarded universities," Schultz said.

At Florida, Schultz said, he feels he is in a dynamic and exciting setting for research, which did not exist at U of L.

"People had to really work and claw and scratch and fight to get what they wanted at the University of Louisville," he said. "They just don't have the funding to do the kinds of things they know would be good."

These concerns pervade Kentucky's college campuses.

"There's a mood of concern because we feel like we're falling farther and farther behind," said Robert Hemenway, UK's chancellor for the Lexington campus.

Lance Olsen, an assistant professor of English at UK, said the salary situation is so bad that he thinks the university may start to lose assistant professors, whose morale is "extremely low."

"I'm finding it sort of bleak right now," Olsen said.

Morehead President C. Nelson Grote said faculty salaries are a priority because teachers "are central to the university."

He is among those who say that salaries will keep Kentucky universities from recruiting teachers.

That's been the experience of Paul Cook, executive vice president for administrative affairs at Western Kentucky University. He said that over the past few years Western has several times been close to hiring someone, only to have another school offer more.

"Funding of higher education in (the) '80s hasn't been done in a closet," he said. "People around the country know what's happening."

What's happening is that Kentucky is quickly losing ground in faculty salaries.

According to a report released recently by the Southern Regional Education Board, an Atlanta-based advisory group, the salary of the average full-time faculty member at Kentucky's eight public universities has risen 78 percent since 1978-79. The increase was 95 percent for the average faculty member in the 15 states surveyed.

Kentucky's university teachers average \$34,893 in salary, \$2,997 below the regional average and \$5,455 behind the national average, accord-

ing to the study.

"We're chasing a moving target," said Gary Cox, executive director of the state Council on Higher Education.

To compensate, some state universities plan to juggle their budgets to offer teachers more money.

The \$671 million budget approved by UK trustees in June provides for an average 7 percent salary increase for faculty and staff.

To do that the university sacrificed other needs, including equipment and maintenance. And many faculty positions will remain vacant.

Even so, faculty salaries at UK will remain about \$4,400 behind salaries at comparable schools, such as Indiana University.

The salary discrepancy has caused Morehead to lose faculty to other schools in Kentucky. For example, Teresa McGlone recently left to accept an assistant professor's position at Eastern Kentucky University in marketing. She will receive about \$12,000 a year more.

McGlone's husband was moving to nearby Lexington for a job, but salary also played a role, she said. Morehead never responded with a salary offer, although she said she believes she was appreciated.

"Their hands were somewhat tied in giving more money," McGlone said.

Morehead also recently lost a professor of education to Western, said Stephen Taylor, Morehead's vice president for academic affairs.

Morehead officials are looking at reallocating nearly \$750,000 to bring faculty salaries closer to the median of the state's other regional schools, Taylor said.

"I think every year it's going to get tougher," Grote said. "We're up on the edge of the problem."

Lawmakers urged to overhaul education

By Bob Geiger

Herald-Leader political writer

FRANKFORT — Unless major changes are made in the state's education system, pumping more dollars into Eastern Kentucky schools "may be nothing more than pouring money down the same political rat hole," a University of Chicago sociology professor said yesterday.

James Coleman told the Task Force on Education Reform's governance committee that areas such as Eastern Kentucky face difficulty because they lack the jobs created by a diversified industrial economy.

"In such a setting, many people see the schools not as a means of educating children, but as a source of income," said Coleman, one of several persons invited to testify before the committee.

Coleman, whose work has helped shape federal educational policy, has studied equality of educational opportunity. One of his studies found that private and parochial high schools provided a better education and were closer to democratic racial and ethnic ideals than public high schools were.

Some Eastern Kentucky schools have become centers of nepotism and patronage, Coleman said. Additional state funds would be seen by local officials as simply more money for a job-hungry community, he said.

The task force is developing proposals to overhaul the state's public school system after a Supreme Court ruling in June declared the system unconstitutional. Some legislators on the governance committee have said they must find ways to curb political influences in local schools, particularly in Eastern Kentucky.

Coleman suggested that state leaders devise a system that would focus on whether schools are teaching students, rather than devising a system that just makes sure all districts are equally equipped. Measures such as test scores, dropout rates and attendance rates could be used to determine whether schools are improving.

He proposed providing monetary incentives for teachers, administrators and school districts. "The Kentucky school system ... will change if the schools and school systems can be held accountable for their activities," Coleman said.

Kentucky does have several advantages, including strong families and communities, Coleman said. He said studies have shown parental involvement to be one of the key

factors in determining whether schools perform well. Coleman suggested that the state's strong families enabled Kentucky students to score above average this year on the Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills.

Coleman said that a 1980 study initiated by the U.S. Department of Education found greater achievement growth in English and math and lower dropout rates in Catholic schools than in public schools or independent private schools. The chief reason: more commitment from parents and stronger ties between parents and teachers.

But Coleman could offer task force members few ways state government can change the behavior of parents.

"We can't legislate ... parental involvement," said Rep. Kenny Raper, D-Bardstown.

One way of involving parents is through early childhood programs, Michael Usdan, president of the Institute for Educational Leadership in Washington, told the group.

Usdan said studies have found that government saves five or six dollars for every dollar spent on early childhood education. That education is "a major piece of what has to happen," he said.

Coleman also criticized the traditional tenure system, which provides job security for teachers.

"I think tenure is a bad thing at the university level, and it's probably a bad thing at the elementary and secondary level," Coleman said. "What you're doing is balancing the futures of children ... against a job for a person."

David Allen, president of the Kentucky Education Association, said people incorrectly view tenure as a process that protects bad teachers. Allen said the current tenure system provides for specific ways of removing teachers for incompetence, immorality, insubordination and conduct unbecoming a teacher.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1989

AT&T gives computer equipment to EKV

RICHMOND — Eastern Kentucky University has been given \$400,000 worth of computer equipment from the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. The equipment is designed to accelerate instruction in the colleges of business and natural and mathematical sciences.

"AT&T is pleased to make this equipment available to Eastern Kentucky University," said John Queen of Nashville, AT&T data branch manager, in a press release.

AT&T's support of EKV's academic programs has greatly expanded educational opportunities for the university's students and faculty, said EKV President Hanly Funderburk. He said that in the last three years EKV has received gifts from AT&T totaling \$750,000.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY

Free tuition misplaces state's priorities

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson plans to push for two years of free college for the state's needy students.

The proposal sounds good, but is it really necessary, and is it the best place to funnel education funds right now? We think not.

In a state hard-pressed to find money to pay for adequate elementary and secondary schools, the plan seems ill-timed and inappropriate. We would remind the governor that the priority items on the legislature's education agenda are to redesign the commonwealth's system of public schools and to find a way to fund them so that students in poor and affluent districts have equal opportunities.

Generating revenues to finance the redesigned system will be no easy task, especially when the governor himself has stubbornly refused to consider raising taxes. Just where does Governor Wilkinson expect to find the \$10 million he

estimates the free college program would cost annually?

Beyond that, the tuition rates for Kentucky's state colleges already are quite nominal. Scholarship, loan and work-study programs also are available to students whose families may not have the financial resources to send their children to school.

Simply put, a college education is not out of reach for academically able students who really want a degree.

Several years from now, when Kentucky's elementary and secondary schools are in better shape and adequately funded, the governor's plan might be worthy of consideration. But right now his proposal does nothing more than divert attention from our state's more immediate educational needs.

— The Covington Kentucky Pos

The University of Kentucky community colleges enroll more students than any state university but receive the least per-student funding. Some people are wondering if the colleges would fare better by removing them from UK's control.

By Andrew Oppmann
Herald-Leader staff writer

Growing enrollments and overburdened budgets at the University of Kentucky's community colleges have revived an issue debated for years: Has the 14-college system outgrown UK?

A panel formed by the General Assembly, thinks the answer might be yes.

Last week, the Study Committee on Education and the Humanities, part of a larger group created by the legislature to study state government, recommended removing the community colleges from UK's control.

An independent board would oversee the colleges and vocational training for adults.

Supporters argue that independence would enhance the status of the colleges and perhaps boost efforts to secure more money.

But opponents — including UK administrators — contend there's nothing that needs fixing.

They say squabbling over governance of the colleges distracts from the primary issue: securing stronger state support of higher education.

But Gary Cox, executive director of the Council on Higher Education, said the recommendation was "something that, taken by itself, makes a lot of sense. . . .

"They made the recommendations that made the most sense to them.

"In the past, such ideas were introduced under charges of political shenanigans. It's not the case this time."

Record-breaking growth

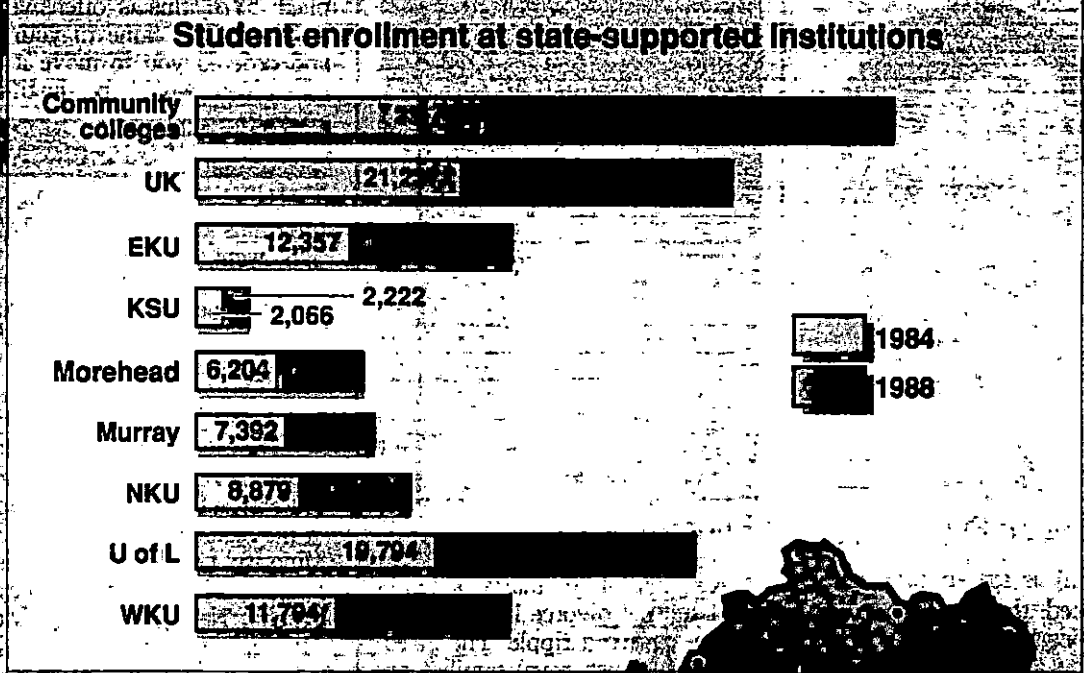
When UK's community college system opened its doors more than 25 years ago, it was little more than a handful of extension offices that offered basic college classes to about 3,000 students.

This year the system should enroll about 36,000 students — the highest level in the history of the colleges, 50 percent more than five years ago and about 13,000 more than UK.

And each of the 14 colleges is expected to top the 1,000-student mark this fall — another first.

But the community college system is the least-funded segment of higher education in the state.

Community college growth vs. four-year universities



In 1962, the General Assembly created the community college system under UK and recommended five college sites. Today, there are 14 colleges — from Paducah to Hazard.



Student enrollment at individual community colleges

Ashland	Elizabethtown	Hazard	Henderson	Hopkinsville	Jefferson	Lexington
1984: 1,997	1984: 2,066	1984: 629	1984: 1,434	1984: 1,113	1984: 6,767	1984: 2,573
1988: 2,614	1988: 2,717	1988: 1,042	1988: 1,239	1988: 1,743	1988: 8,203	1988: 3,401
Madisonville	Maysville	Owensboro	Paducah	Prestonsburg	Somerset	Southeast
1984: 1,417	1984: 854	1984: NA	1984: 1,916	1984: 1,267	1984: 1,153	1984: 726
1988: 1,824	1988: 873	1988: 1,687	1988: 2,444	1988: 2,088	1988: 1,585	1988: 1,603

*Located in Louisville **Located in Cumberland

Source: The Council on Higher Education

Herald-Leader/Chris Warr

It receives about 67 percent of the money it should have under a formula devised by the state Council on Higher Education, according to 1989-90 statistics.

In contrast, UK bachelor's degree and graduate efforts at the main campus receive about 84 percent of the level recommended by the formula.

Murray State University got 96 percent of its formula allocation — the highest of the state schools.

However, after a powerful lobbying effort by community college supporters, the council agreed to a plan in July that virtually would erase the funding gap between community colleges and the rest of higher education in four years.

'A tired, old issue'

The question, Cox said, was whether the missions of the community colleges and UK are compatible.

"UK is expected to be the research university for the state. We've made a decision that only one institution — with the exception of some programs at the University of Louisville — can offer a Ph.D.," he said.

"The clear thrust of the University of Kentucky is graduate education."

"But is it compatible for the same board to run something at the other end of the spectrum, a system

of two-year colleges? I can't answer that question, but it's a question that needs to be raised."

Charles Wethington, chancellor of the UK community college system, said the debate was a rehash "of a tired, old issue."

"This is a discussion that's raised at least every two years, right before the General Assembly convenes," he said.

"It's an issue that will do nothing but divert us from serving the people in Kentucky."

"We prefer not to spend our time discussing it."

But Wethington and UK President David Roselle made it clear last week that if a merger of vocational programs and the colleges were deemed necessary, UK should be in charge.

"If the proposal is to combine post-secondary vocational education with the community college system, it should be under the administration of the University of Kentucky," Wethington and Roselle said in a joint statement.

Wethington said the system's ballooning enrollment was proof that UK had administered the colleges successfully.

He also cited a 1987-88 statistic that showed one of every 84 Kentuckians took advantage of a class or service offered by the colleges.

MORE —>

"The question that needs to be asked is: Are we serving the state? The issue of governance is not an issue," Wethington said.

Former Gov. Bert T. Combs, under whose administration the community colleges started, said he thought the issue of governance was best left alone.

"I think that they should stay with UK," he said. "It would be a serious mistake to move them. My thinking is that they have been a special success under UK, and we don't need to argue with success."

"In my opinion, there have been only two success stories in education over the last quarter-century: The community college system and Kentucky Educational Television. I just think people who want to start gambling and taking a chance on jeopardizing that are making a mistake."

John Gray, chairman of Madisonville Community College's advisory board, thinks the colleges should remain with UK. And if the vocational program must be merged with the colleges, it should be done under UK's banner, he said.

"Whatever anybody says, UK is the highest seat of learning in the state," Gray said. "You've got a lift when you're with them."

But he said the colleges should command more respect and attention from UK and the Council on Higher Education.

"I'm for staying with the University of Kentucky, but I don't want them to treat us like orphan children," he said.

"We don't need to have as much financing as the University of Kentucky because of their research role, but we need to have something more because of the number of our students. . . .

"By necessity and the quality of the people we put out, they just have to recognize us, have to listen to us."

The Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, an independent advocacy group for education, is on record favoring consolidation of community colleges and adult vocational education.

Robert Sexton, executive director of the Prichard Committee, said the colleges and adult vocational education — which long have been underfunded — would receive more attention under the panel's proposal.

And there would be better coordination of their services, boosting economic development.

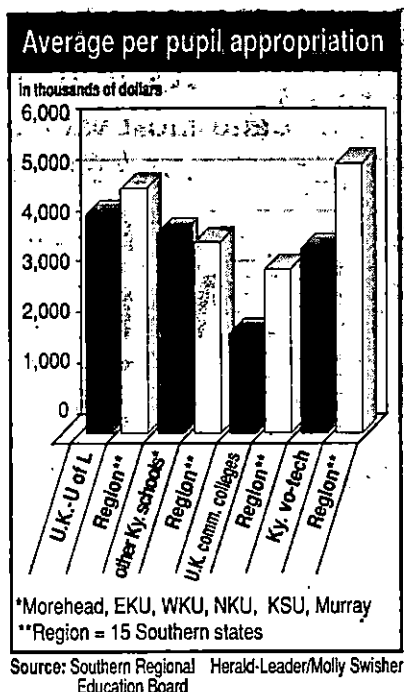
Sexton was part of the advisory committee that last week revived the issue.

"If you were creating a system out of the blue, you would create it differently than we have in Kentucky," Sexton said.

"This was not aimed at the community colleges or UK. It was just trying to devise a rational answer to a long-term problem."

Counting pens

Alex Warren, senior vice president of administration for Toyota Motor Manufacturing - U.S.A. Inc., serves with Gray and Combs on a special commission appointed by UK to examine the future of the



community college system. It will report its findings in mid-October.

Warren said he doubted that the colleges would fare any better in the funding crunch if they were administered by a separate board and headed by Wethington.

"UK means so much to everybody in Kentucky. Having the community college system as a part of that shares in that aura," he said.

Allen Edwards, president of Lexington Community College, said he didn't dwell on issues such as who should govern the colleges.

"When I see that, I see that same story again. I don't give it much thought. I'm still looking for some way to educate and take care of the students enrolled here currently," he said.

Edwards said this year's enrollment at LCC should be 18 percent higher than last year's mark of 3,401 students. And last year's enrollment was 16 percent higher than the year before.

"It's not a small matter — it's very traumatic. Resources that were adequate are now straight to the breaking point," he said.

"I don't want to start counting the number of copies or pens we use, but those are the sort of things that I'm starting to think about now."

Wethington said the lack of funding for the colleges was "an issue of equity and fairness." He said the colleges should be brought to an even level with the other institutions "so all of higher education can move forward."

He also was confident that his message had been heard.

"The governor has heard us and made several positive statements for the need for catch-up funding for the community college system," Wethington said, citing a June 27 statement by Gov. Wallace Wilkinson. "I believe that we've got the

attention of the governor and the council."

Colleges of the future

Combs argued that the system has outgrown the method of funding higher education in Kentucky rather than its ties to UK.

"That's a problem that another board won't solve. What kind of board would be appointed by Wallace Wilkinson? How non-political would it be? That's exactly what we don't need in the community colleges," he said.

Said Warren: "The colleges' growth is fostered by the University of Kentucky. All that's necessary now is for the funding authorities to recognize what has been done. They need to look at the facts."

Cox thinks that if "we had a clean slate in higher education, we might do community colleges in a different way."

"As necessity dictates, the state needs to consider some changes. But we're making progress as it is now. I'd rather find more ways to cooperate than fight over structure," he said.

Wethington emphasized that funding — not structure — was the only thing in need of repair in the community college system.

"We are truly the colleges of the future, the most responsive to the needs of higher education and the state," he said. "We're hooked into our communities like no other institution can be."

"The word 'community' isn't there by accident — it's our direction and it's our mission."

Herald-Leader education writer Jamie Lucke contributed to this article.

Reasons for attending community colleges as varied as courses

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

Rebecca Ross learned how to reclaim strip mines at Madisonville Community College in Western Kentucky. Her diploma helped her land a job at an environmental laboratory in Lexington.

But she always wanted to be a nurse.

So she's a student again, at Lexington Community College, where she is pursuing another two-year degree and a license as a registered nurse.

The 30-year-old mother of three said she chose LCC — instead of shooting for a four-year degree at the main campus of the University of Kentucky — because she's in a hurry.

"I want to get out and (be) working in two years."

She is part of the largest segment of community college students: those pursuing a two-year technical degree. Forty-one percent of the 33,063 students in the 14 community colleges last fall were pursuing two-year technical degrees.

The second largest group — 35 percent — planned to transfer to four-year colleges for baccalaureate degrees.

The remaining 24 percent were classified as "non-degree" students — those who studied to improve their marketability, brush up on job skills or have personal enrichment.

Then there are the thousands of Kentuckians who come to community colleges for non-credit courses and job training.

Hazard Community College is helping unemployed miners in Eastern Kentucky become entrepreneurs by transferring their skills to new ventures.

Hazard's eight-county technical assistance center has spawned more than 100 small businesses in the last 3½ years, said President G. Edward Hughes.

In Lexington, "We work with more than 100 businesses on non-

credit courses," said LCC President Allen Edwards.

Businesses contract with LCC to train employees in micro-computing and other skills.

Among community college students:

- 66 percent are women.
- 57 percent go to school part time.

• 43 percent are older than 25. First-time freshmen scored 15.4, several points below the state average, on the American College Test.

LCC freshman Frank Clay said the diversity of the student body drew him to the community college, even though he looked at a number of four-year schools.

"You've got people from 17 up to 70," said the 18-year-old Paris High School graduate.

He also liked the small size of the school. "Here you're somebody."

The proliferation of "somebodies" at Kentucky's community colleges is packing classrooms and straining the ability to hire enough faculty.

Hazard Community College is facing a whopping 25 percent increase in enrollment this fall.

"That's happy news," said Hughes.

"It's critical in the 5th and 7th Congressional Districts that we get more college students. Traditionally, Eastern Kentucky has been one of the worst areas in the nation in terms of percentage of college-educated residents."

Lexington Community College, which opened its second building last year, could grow to 8,000 students by 1993 at the current rate, Edwards said — but not without new buildings and more money.

Edwards said the LCC area, near Commonwealth Stadium on Cooper Drive, already was congested with traffic.

He said he would like to see LCC expand to UK's now undeveloped Coldstream Farm on Newtown Pike and to South Farm on Nicholasville Road.

Record-setting enrollment has NKU asking state for funds

Associated Press

HIGHLAND HEIGHTS, Ky. — Northern Kentucky University has a record enrollment of 10,366 students this fall and is asking the state to help cover the cost of educating them.

Administrators were coping temporarily by scheduling about a dozen classes for about 1,000 students at the university's Covington campus, school officials said.

The 21-year-old school had an enrollment of about 9,500 last fall. University officials said they will request \$2.3 million from the state to pay for serving an additional 3,000 students absorbed by the school since 1987 — a 15.4 percent increase in enrollment, said Dennis Taubee, the college's budget director.

"We can't absorb the additional cost for professors and counselors (and the) cost to operate the physical plant," he said.

It would cost \$300,000 to pay six new faculty members to teach the additional classes needed to handle the higher enrollment, he added.

Registrar Jerry Legere attributed the university's enrollment increase to fewer college dropouts, more classes and more students from Indiana.

Northern Kentucky University draws some of its students from nearby parts of Ohio and Indiana.

Issue of UK relinquishing control of 2-year colleges flares anew with report

Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — A legislative committee's recent recommendation that the University of Kentucky give up control of its community colleges has revived a long-debated issue.

Supporters argue that independence would enhance the status of the colleges and perhaps boost efforts to secure more money. But opponents — including UK administrators — contend nothing needs fixing.

They say squabbling over governance of the colleges distracts from the primary issue: securing stronger state support of higher education.

However, the recommendation, "taken by itself, makes a lot of sense," said Gary Cox, executive director of the state Council on Higher Education.

"In the past, such ideas were introduced under charges of political shenanigans. It's not the case this time," he added.

Last week the Study Committee on Education and the Humanities, part of a larger group created by the legislature to study state government, recommended removing the community colleges from UK's control because of growing enrollments and overburdened budgets.

An independent board would oversee the colleges and vocational training for adults.

The committee, charged with examining the future of the community college system, will report its findings in mid-October.

The question, Cox said, is whether the missions of the community colleges and UK are compatible.

"The clear thrust of the University of Kentucky is graduate education. But is it compatible for the same board to run something at the other end of the spectrum, a system of two-year colleges? ... It's a question that needs to be raised," Cox said.

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"This is a discussion that's raised at least every two years, right before the General Assembly convenes," he said. "It's an issue that will do nothing but divert us from serving the people in Kentucky. We prefer not to spend our time discussing it."

But Wethington and UK President David Roselle made it clear last week that if a merger of vocational programs and the colleges were deemed necessary, UK should be in charge. "If the proposal is to combine post-secondary vocational education with the community college system, it should be under the administration of the University of Kentucky," they said in a joint statement.



Cox

Wethington

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In contrast, UK's bachelor's and graduate degree programs are funded at about 84 percent of the formula.

Continuing education options range from tennis to inspiring children

NAOMI S. CHRISTIAN

and GAYLE FRITZ

This year, you can learn to play tennis, develop computing skills and help in your children's educational development with continuing education classes at Ashland Community College.

To register for classes or receive a fall schedule, call 329-2999 extension 300.

Tennis Lessons

If you've always wanted to learn to play tennis, now's your chance.

A six-lesson Beginning Tennis class will be offered from 9 to 10 a.m. on Fridays from Sept. 22 to Oct. 27 at the Tennis Center.

Lessons will cover: how to keep score; the correct way to grip the racquet; the stance and technique for forehands, backhands, serves and volleys; and proper positioning on the court. Participants will also practice footwork and learn ways to improve their strokes.

The instructor will be Eddie Sizemore, a tennis pro employed at the center.

All sessions will be on an indoor court. After each lesson, participants will have the option of practicing for an hour on an outdoor court and they may practice at other times on any outdoor court not being used by other players.

Participants who don't have racquets may use those provided by the Tennis Center. Balls will be provided for lessons and optional practice sessions. The fee for the six-hour class is \$30.

Enrollment is limited to eight students on a first-come, first-served basis.

ACCents

Introduction to D.O.S.

Learn to take control of your IBM or IBM-compatible personal computer by learning to manage the computer's Disc Operating System.

Introduction to D.O.S., a two-week class meeting at ACC on Mondays and Wednesdays from 6 to 9 p.m. will run from Sept. 18 to Sept. 27.

Computer beginners will learn to initialize or "boot up" the PC and to use the most common D.O.S. commands to set or change time and date, define the default diskette drive, format diskettes and manipulate data files.

Participants will then practice using these commands to copy and back up files; save, erase and rename files; and load, start and run programs such as word processors, databases and spreadsheets.

Bob Duncan, an IBM data systems support customer engineer, will be the instructor.

The \$60 fee for the 12-hour class includes a D.O.S. booklet.

Enrollment is limited and the deadline is Sept. 14.

Lotus 1-2-3 Workshop

A one-day workshop on Lotus 1-2-3 will be offered from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Sept. 30.

Designed for business and industry employees and people in the professions, the workshop will give an overview of Lotus 1-2-3, an integrated computer software program containing spreadsheet, database management and graphics capabilities.

Using IBM PC's, participants will learn how the program works and become familiar with Lotus applications. Topics to be covered in-

clude entering labels, values and formulas; using command sets; editing cells; and saving, retrieving and printing worksheets.

The instructor will be Ramamurthy Kuman, ACC assistant professor of data processing and computer science professor.

The fee for the four-hour workshop is \$20, and enrollment is limited to 20. Familiarity with the computer keyboard and basic commands is recommended. Participants may bring a brown bag lunch for the noon break.

Registration deadline is Sept. 28.

Reading to Children

Parents can learn to give their children a head start in life in a workshop, Reading to Your Children, which starts Oct. 18 at ACC.

Recent research indicates that reading to children, from birth through the early grades can give them an advantage in their social and educational growth.

Designed for expectant parents, or parents of children under age 9, the workshop will help parents select appropriate reading materials for each child's age and stage of development.

Topics will include the influence of reading on children's educational and social development, an introduction to children's literature, ways to evaluate children's books, the needs of children at various ages, and different ways to present literature to children, such as story telling and reading.

Carol Green, ACC's director of library services, will be the instructor. She is certified in Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia as a school librarian for grades K to 12 and has 10 years' experience as a children's librarian.

The six-hour workshop will meet from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. on three consecutive Wednesdays through Nov. 1. The cost of \$12 includes all materials. Enrollment deadline is Oct. 16.

Reminders

Space is available in the following continuing education classes:

- Bridge lessons with Opal Towler and Ann Kouns, 10 Mondays, 6 to 8 p.m. beginning Sept. 25.

- Dog obedience classes on Saturdays, Sept. 9 to Oct. 28, from 9 to 10 a.m. for the beginning sub-novice class and 10 to 11 a.m. for the more advanced novice class.

For information call ACC.

Testing reminders

- Adult Basic Learning Examination test for teachers' aides, 9:30 a.m. Tuesday. Fee is \$10.

- American College Test for

ACC students, 2 p.m. Thursday. Fee is \$15.

- Career Planning Program testing for ACC students, 2 p.m. Friday. Fee is \$10.

- General Educational Development: from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday. Fee is \$10 for series, \$2 for each retest.

Fees must be paid in cash at the cashier's window before testing begins.

Naomi S. Christian is continuing education coordinator and Gayle Fritz is a continuing education staff member at Ashland Community College.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Ky., September 3, 1989

UK Preview Night scheduled Sept. 11

ASHLAND — Area students and their parents can learn more about the University of Kentucky and higher education at UK Preview Night, scheduled for 7 p.m. Sept. 11 at the Quality Inn Ashland Plaza.

UK faculty, staff and students will be on hand to discuss and answer questions about admission requirements, financial aid and scholarships, housing, academic programs, career planning and student life.

High school seniors who are considering UK are especially encouraged to attend with their parents, to learn about application procedures and deadlines.

Superintendents walk a minefield laid by the 'good-old-boy' network

By ROBERT T. GARRETT
and GIL LAWSON
Staff Writers

School superintendents in Appalachian Kentucky have an unwritten code of conduct: The Rule of Three.

The rule is that when three of your five school board members get unhappy, don't let 'em get a fourth or they can fire you. Try to get back in good graces with one or two of them. If that fails, try to defeat the malcontents at the next election. If that fails, seek a job with the state Education Department (where you hope the person in charge is a candidate you supported last time).

And if that fails, hunker down, baby. You're in for a rough ride.

There is evidence that the code has taken some new twists in recent years, such as these:

Discreetly lobby to weaken state accreditation standards and to defang state financial audits. Avoid state intervention under the academic-bankruptcy or management-assistance laws by buddying up to the state superintendent, or an old buddy in his employ. If all else fails, manipulate your data so the state can't nail you. And remember: What the public doesn't know can't hurt you.

Add to this mix a few hundred screaming parents, sullen teachers, dyspeptic classified workers and meddling local politicians and business types, and soon you have the Kentucky school leader's daily cocktail, one with the hangover that just won't quit.

The trials and tribulations of well-meaning Kentucky school superintendents are so great, particularly in Appalachian districts, that it seems almost unfair to point out that they're often inadequately trained and usually hired in a process that contains the seeds of their demise.

But superintendents — and by no means are they all well-meaning — are the make-or-break figures in local school systems.

"You find me a school district in Appalachia that is making some gains, and I'll show you a district with an innovative superintendent," said Craig Howley of the federally funded Appalachian Education Laboratory in Charleston, W. Va. "It won't happen if it doesn't happen at the top."

And the training and hiring of superintendents is a particularly critical item in Kentucky in 1989: The state Supreme Court ordered a complete overhaul of the public-school system, lashing out specifically at "fraud, waste and mismanagement."

But that's not all: A generational sea change is about to occur. In the past academic year, 103 of the state's 177 local superintendents had at least 25 years' service in some school capacity, making them eligible for retirement in two more years. With the average superintendent's tenure now only about five years in the same job, the likely result will be a major makeover of the face of Kentucky's educational leadership by the mid-1990s.

School-superintendent dynasties in Appalachian Kentucky are mostly a thing of the past.

The famous election-dominating, job-dispensing titans of yesteryear are gone — Breathitt County's Marie R. Turner and Harlan County's James A. Cawood, both of whom reigned for 38 years; Martin County's Sheldon Clark, who ruled the

roost for three decades; and Robert R. Polston, whose shenanigans in Clinton County landed him in the nation's living rooms on CBS-TV's "60 Minutes" a few years back.

A few strongmen still roam the hills and hollows — Clarence Bates in Wayne County and Carter Whitaker in Magoffin County.

But mostly it's school board members or other county politicians whose power is ascendant. And that puts freshly hired superintendents, and even journeymen, on the horns of a dilemma: Where to draw the line between the necessity of political survival and the goal of higher educational attainment.

Some foolishly try to divide responsibility, deciding policy but letting the school board politicians decide on personnel. But good policies are nothing without good people to carry them out. And too often the school boards in Appalachian Kentucky want their people, whether best-qualified or not, for the job.

Said Arnold Guess, deputy state superintendent, former local superintendent and a 40-year veteran of the Kentucky school-politics scene:

"We need to stop this business where three board members get together and say: 'OK, Jack, if you'll take our lead on personnel, we'll give you the (superintendent's) job. Oh, and by the way, the first thing is to hire my son-in-law.'"

A veteran from the opposite side of the trenches, the teachers' lobby, agreed. "The evil of it is getting three of those fellows together, and they control the whole thing," said Arthur L. "Al" Brooks of Lexington, a lawyer on retainer for the Kentucky Education Association.

"The guys (superintendents) who stay in it a long time know that if they don't pay attention to these board races, they won't stay there."

One who didn't pay attention was retired Jenkins city school Superintendent Alex Eversole, who got fired in the late 1970s in Perry County. He said his troubles began when he refused the county judge's demand that low-income summer youth jobs go to higher-income kids.

"When you start giving in a little bit, the first thing you know, they (the politicians) are running things," Eversole said.

Superintendents may be tempted to try to make a distinction between "political" and "education" jobs.

"I hired classified personnel the way the board wanted in most cases," acknowledged Reecie Stagnolia, who was Harlan County's superintendent from 1984-88.

"But when it came to certified personnel (teachers, counselors, supervisors, principals), I didn't think the board was qualified to do it," Stagnolia said. "So when they wanted me to hire a friend to a certified position, I'd refuse."

The indignities suffered by a superintendent who comes in conflict with his board can be brutal.

In Jackson County, the school board voted to move the office of Superintendent Clay Harmon Jr. from headquarters to the bus garage, although he never moved. And the board curtailed his authority to hire people and spend money.

In his annual evaluation this year, his board chairman said Harmon could help the system if he would do these things: "Follow board poli-

cies, work with all board members. Be on the job not gone on a trip most of the time. Hire better qualified personnel for all jobs. Resign."

"I'm just sitting here trying to survive," Harmon said recently.

Not that superintendents are sympathetic victims, as a class. The state and federal courts of Kentucky, especially in Appalachia, are full of personnel lawsuits documenting how superintendents bring a heavy hand down on upstart teachers and people outside the "good-old-boy" network.

In the Barbourville independent district, for example, kindergarten teacher Pamela M. Williams got outstanding evaluations for four years, but was not rehired in the summer of 1987. She claimed she lost her job because she'd been active in the KEA. The district denied that. A board member quoted the former superintendent as calling Williams "basically a rebel (sic) rouser." But the district settled the case in June, granting her an unspecified sum.

In Pike County, Irene C. Spears was passed over for a promotion to principal nine times from 1979-84, losing out to men each time. A federal magistrate found that they were all less qualified than Spears. She filed an equal-opportunity claim in 1985 and got the lowest-paying principal's job in the system. The next year she was passed over for four more desirable posts. "Each was filled by a man less well qualified than Mrs. Spears," the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said.

Former football coach John O'Brien, who got a high school principal's job that Spears wanted, testified that then-Superintendent James T. Dotson told him he was picked because "it would take the discipline of a football coach to run the school."

Two years ago Spears won an order granting her \$58,000 in back pay, plus interest. But last year the circuit court ordered a new calculation of the damages, citing an error by the magistrate.

In a striking example of business mismanagement, Dotson's successor, Charles Wright, and his colleagues didn't seek bids on their property insurance, the state learned a year ago.

The district had paid a Pikeville agency \$300,000 a year for \$85 million worth of coverage. After state adviser Robert Gover suggested that bids be solicited, the same agency, Walter P. Walters Insurance, got the contract. But the premium last year was \$197,107 for \$112.6 million in coverage, said Joe Taylor, the schools' assistant superintendent for business affairs.

Of 20 school districts placed in management assistance by the state Education Department, 16 were in Appalachia. Both districts that have been taken over by the state under the academic-bankruptcy law — Floyd and Whitley counties — are in Eastern Kentucky.

(CONT'D)

SUPERINTENDENTS (CONT'D)

But a recent lawsuit documented how, in 1985, the Education Department ignored its own regulations that would have placed 80 school districts in the second phase of academic bankruptcy — one step short of the takeover phase — on test scores alone. And the department recently refused The Courier-Journal's request to see the documents supporting its decisions to place districts in management assistance.

"By withholding from the press and the public the data on which these determinations are made, they make you question what their intent is," said Laurel True, former secretary of the state school board. "It would appear the intent is to protect people."

State Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock has let school districts avoid a black eye by cleaning up deficiencies before their accreditation reports are published, Brock spokesman Gordon Nichols conceded. But Brock has followed the book on state takeover and he's tough on audits, Nichols said.

"He's kicked ass more than the other superintendents before him," Nichols said. "He's gone after some (districts), and not in a political way. . . . I've seen him pick up the phone and tell a superintendent: 'Hey, I've got to do this. You're screwing up, and I'm coming down to get you.'"

It is hardly surprising that many education reformers, in Kentucky and nationally, are clamoring for a new way to train and hire superintendents, such as intensive business-school-type training and outside screening panels.

Education consultant George Kaplan, who has written a new book profiling the leaders who run the nation's public schools, said recently that education colleges do a poor job of training superintendents and that too many states require such officials to come out of the ranks of teachers. Teaching and coaching are not necessarily the right background, he said, for the business manager of a large food-service, transportation and real-estate enterprise — that is, the head of a school system.

The National Policy Board for Educational Administration, which includes representatives of the groups that lobby for school boards and school administrators, urged last May that a revamped doctorate in education administration be required of all principals and superintendents. The new program would include a year of intensive, on-campus training and a year's internship.

Some states are taking innovative

CALENDAR OF 'IMPORTANT' DAYS

Four key dates in a Kentucky school superintendent's life:

- **April 30**, his deadline for announcing which non-tenured teachers he wants to rehire for the next school year.
- **May 15**, his deadline for announcing which administrators, supervisors, principals and counselors he wants to demote or reassign, and for announcing any reductions in extra duties for which teachers are paid.
- **End of the school year**, by which time he traditionally notifies classified workers whether they will or probably will be rehired.
- **Second Tuesday of November**, even-numbered years, when his true bosses — school board members — are elected.

approaches to retooling current practitioners.

In a 5-year-old program begun under former North Carolina Gov. Jim Hunt, 65 principals and 691 superintendents have voluntarily undergone three months of intensive training at the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Participants receive 165 hours of training, from professors of business as well as education, in 23 areas of school management, including curriculum, communication skills and leadership. They are required to read 13 books before arriving, and then they must write 65 homework assignments and develop an improvement project to take back to their school or system.

"It's quite an honor to survive our program," said Ann Clontz, its assistant director.

In 1985 then-Superintendent of Public Instruction Alice McDonald unsuccessfully pushed for the creation of a management institute at the University of Kentucky, outside of UK's College of Education.

In 1987 former Gov. John Y. Brown Jr., in his unsuccessful campaign for the Democratic nomination for a second term, made such an institute part of his education platform.

Superintendents in Kentucky generally get their training piecemeal, going to summer school. They have to have a master's degree, complete the 30 hours of course work required of principals and then take six more hours of courses. The latter classes cover school finance; building and grounds; and the role of a superintendent.

Ernest R. White, an education professor at Eastern Kentucky University and a former superintendent in Ashland and Clark County, said Kentucky's recent upgrading of training for principals — internships and more emphasis on their role as instructional leaders — will help produce better-trained candidates for superintendents' jobs.

But he added:

"We train good people. We train them, and they linger out there in the system for years. They can't get a job. They don't know the right people. They don't have the pull."

"So it's not just a question of training. It's a question of politics."

The troubles at MURRAY STATE

BY FRAN ELLERS

The writer of these stories is The Courier-Journal's Western Kentucky bureau reporter.

MURRAY, Ky. — Why Kala Stroup floundered at Murray State University will undoubtedly influence the choice of a new president.

Whether the answer is politics, provincialism or Stroup's own failings is anybody's guess, and everybody has one.

Politics and provincialism are popular theories because a board packed with appointees of Gov. Wallace Wilkinson has refused to explain publicly its 8-2 vote against a new contract, and because Stroup is the second Murray president struck down in six years.

But it's just not that simple.

Even if Wilkinson had left the old board alone, Stroup might well have lost her job because the faculty regent, who swung a 1986 contract vote in her favor, switched sides.

And in spite of the fact that Stroup's predecessor, Constantine Curris, challenged the prejudices and often the people of the conservative region, he marshaled enough support to stay for 10 years. Stroup, who is now on a year's sabbatical, ran the university for six — about the average for a university president.

In Stroup's defense, she can point to an orchard of academic plums to counter any claim that she didn't do her job.

There is, however, another theory — based on the history of Murray State and on interviews with people who worked with Stroup — to explain why she couldn't hang on. For all her academic prowess, goes this theory, Stroup had one fatal flaw: It was an inability to win the trust of the people she was charged with leading — a frankly ambitious university community that's hungry to be led.

Stroup strongly disagrees, saying she stands on her record.

Public higher education came to Calloway County in 1922-23, while two state boards were arguing over who should pick the president. Conflict has bubbled periodically ever since.

Both the Murray and Morehead communities had landed state teacher training schools after raising \$100,000 apiece — a financial stake three times as high as the state's — in fierce regional competitions.

As "younger sisters" in the state system which had to justify their existence when money got scarce, the schools became scrappy fighters in state politics. Even as late as 1977, Curris (to his great advantage at home) was publicly railing against the Kentucky Council on Higher Education for slighting the school.

The Jackson Purchase area in which Murray is located, however, was by nature self-reliant, having been cut off from the rest of the state until the mid-20th Century by the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers.

The people, explains Murray graduate and former Morehead president Adron Doran, "are not easily disturbed or excited, and they have to look at a person a long time before they feel that that individual is worthy of their confidence."

Once that confidence was won, however, the school's presidents have been virtually idolized in the region. They hailed from varied backgrounds, some with out-of-state birth, experience or degrees; only Rainey T. Wells, the school's founder and second president, with expertise in education, law and finance, was strictly "local."

The one commonality among presidents was that, until Curris, all had had experience in Frankfort. And until Stroup, all had had a working knowledge of Kentucky.

But when Curris came in 1973, Murray State was ready for change. Having become a "regional university" the decade before, it was physically grown but academically immature. The faculty was largely drawn from the region, enrollment was unstable, and hard choices were left to the next president.

The odds-on favorite had been Wells Lovett of Owensboro, the founder's grandson. Instead, the board unveiled a much more unlikely candidate as its agent of change —

a striking, 32-year-old backstop of Greek descent who most recently had been a university administrator in West Virginia.

Although "Deno" Curris was clearly an outsider, he had an inside track. He had grown up and gone to college in Kentucky, and had an entrée into Western Kentucky through former Lt. Gov. Harry Lée Waterfield, a Murray graduate and regent. Highly intelligent and politically astute, Curris could be both charismatic and callous. He quickly won avid fans — and determined foes.

Campus observers conclude that one of Curris' earliest important actions — rejecting tenure for 21 faculty members, half of those eligible — probably sowed the local discontent that led to his eventual ouster.

Because Curris had won strong support, however, the discontent didn't catch up with him for 10 years. And during that time he demanded faculty productivity and recruited even more "outsiders," stressed a strong core curriculum, and won state approval for an out-of-state tuition break that helped Murray State sandwiched amid four states, fill its dorms.

But some say that Curris, who thrived on conflict, carried it too far. He was accused of playing campus and community politics, and even of getting involved toward the end in a local mayor's race. Finally, the board tried to fire him, backed down when he took the issue to court, but later voted not to renew his contract.

Possibly, few leaders could have successfully succeeded Curris. Rather than being a regional rallying point, he had, of necessity, divided the university community against itself. The deep, personal chord he struck is evident even now; supporters and detractors alike still invoke "Deno" regularly in conversation.

Like Curris' appointment, the choice of Stroup for president was something of a surprise. The board had been flirting with one of Curris' vice presidents, Marshall Gordon, and a military man, U.S. Air Force General James Allen.

Stroup, who had risen through the university ranks in Kansas, was its compromise.

While a woman obviously was a wild card in the conservative Purchase, Stroup was able to sell herself as a consensus builder who could help to calm the troubled campus.

She also symbolized the open-minded, academic climate that Murray State still wanted to foster, particularly after all the talk of provincialism in Curris' ouster.

But what cinched the job for Stroup was her whiz interview with the war-torn faculty, who recall that she was well-prepared and intelligent, saw the "big picture" in higher education, and had vision for Murray State.

Six years later, however, Stroup's approval rating among members of the faculty who voted had plummeted to slightly less than half. Even on his way out, Curris had a 58 percent approval rating.

Based on interviews, many of them private, with people who worked with Stroup, what hurt her with the faculty is the same basic failing that hurt her with the staff and the community:

In zealous, solitary pursuit of her agenda for Murray State, Stroup did not effectively mobilize support or neutralize dissent, and for that reason never emerged as a true leader, on or off the campus.

Some of Stroup's defenders have protested that she didn't play politics, didn't succumb to small-minded, provincial pressures, or didn't fit the "good-old boys" mold.

But that wasn't the point. It may have been as simple, and as serious, as this:

"She was always kind of on the move," says John Taylor, former president of the Faculty Senate. "The people — she didn't really hear what they said. If she didn't really hear what they said, her perception would be messed up about what they tried to tell her."

"She had trouble listening."

During Stroup's tenure, the university also had trouble communicating internally and externally.

On campus, says Taylor, one problem was "mixed messages" from the administration. "There were too many people who thought they heard one thing one day, one thing the next."

Some concluded they'd been misled, and others interpreted the apparent confusion as indecisiveness. Still others simply never developed trust.

Stroup set up communications channels for faculty and staff organizations with her administration, but leaders said they didn't feel they made real headway until last year. By then — the eve of Stroup's contract vote — they were suspicious of her motives.

Also internally, there was the question of finance. In six years, five different people headed an operation that itself was in transition — the entire finance system was revamped after a national accounting firm declared, shortly after Stroup's arrival, that the records weren't complete enough to be audited.

While requiring fiscal accountability was certain to trigger turf wars, the process was expensive and, ultimately, infuriated many on campus.

The school spent about \$250,000 on an automated payroll system that current Vice President Ward Zimmerman says still isn't wholly satisfactory. "The scope of the project was totally misunderstood" by the parties, he says.

Also, "We didn't do a good job of educating the campus community," acknowledges Acting President James Booth, then academic affairs vice president.

In the Murray community, Stroup's most critical misstep may have involved the university's logical move toward offering degrees in Paducah. The news that talks were getting under way surprised many in the very groups who were needed on the "team" — faculty, regents, Murray itself.

Not only was there bound to be resistance because of rivalry between the two towns dating from the 1920s, but Murray's home campus was suffering from an enrollment slump.

Other regional universities had had similar problems, but Murray was recovering more slowly than most. At the time, Murray did not have a recruiting chief. Those responsibilities had been wrapped into another position. Soon the university filled the recruiting post and turned the picture around. But simmering discontent among some public-school superintendents — who weren't convinced the university was trying hard enough to recruit students from Western Kentucky — was a factor in at least one regent's vote not to renew Stroup's contract.

Communications also came into question in other areas, including the sticky but critical one of personal relations. Although Stroup struck many as likeable and impressive, she also was known to lash out openly at people — including secretaries and regents.

In Frankfort, Murray State did as well as any university in getting projects approved through prescribed legislative channels. But because governors barter with lawmakers, university presidents generally push every legislative button they can, says Larry Hayes, who was cabinet secretary to Gov. Martha Layne Collins.

Stroup "was a lone wolf in that respect," he says. "She needed to heap responsibility on their (lawmakers') shoulders and let them know that the future of Murray is in their hands... (and) that doesn't mean you have to let them hire the janitors."

Also, after her contract renewal in 1986 by a 6-4 vote, the board asked for more

MORE →

effective communications with the administration, and former chairman Bill Beasley said they got them. But there reportedly was tension to the end over information requested by the board on the budget.

To be sure, good communications on and off campus would have required some finesse. After the Curris years, faculty and staff groups were clamoring for more input, and an increasingly bleak statewide financial picture made it difficult to win points with good news.

Also, as in Curris' case, the die may have been cast early. The year Stroup arrived, Jim Hall, a vice president in two vital areas, finance and outreach, died of a heart attack while playing tennis.

Stroup contends that she strove to listen to all sides of an issue, and that on occasion she took the heat for a divided board, which contributed to mixed messages. She also observed that she had to deal with such problems as requests to rehire some of the people Curris had fired, and the quest for state funding for a new basketball arena. The latter effort failed during the Curris years, and while it was a priority under Stroup, her administration pushed harder for a new classroom building. As president, Stroup said, it was a balancing act to deal with various interests. She added that she couldn't have accomplished what she did without strong support.

For their part, campus and community leaders, as well as the board, also were eager to put the Curris controversy behind them and strike a conciliatory note, and Stroup had many ready helpers. But, said more than one, because Stroup resisted acknowledging or anticipating problems, she was "hard to help." In 1986, campus and community leaders urged a divided board to give Stroup a chance to grow into the job. They did not, however, rally this year.

"It was," says Staff Congress President Marie Jones, "time for a change."

Wanted: a top educator who pleases everybody

MURRAY, Ky. — Thoughtful observers of Murray State University touch on many of the same themes when musing aloud about what the school needs in a new leader:

✓ Someone with a "common touch," who can rally the region around a grown-up Murray State, now widely perceived to be one of Kentucky's strongest academic institutions, while walking shoulder-to-shoulder with the state's distinguished university presidents.

✓ Someone open enough to give campus groups an honest say in decision making; decisive enough to make the painful program cuts that many say are in the offing; and focused enough to stay the course academically.

✓ Someone who can master the complex Frankfort scene, a mixture of old-school politics and smooth maneuvering in higher education circles, while also gaining financial independence for Murray State.

✓ And someone of character — "who's smarter than you," says one former regent — and therefore one whom the wide-ranging and often divided university constituencies will trust and follow.

To simplify, someone just this side of divine.

It may help, however, if the next president has been grounded, at some point, in the region, the campus or Kentucky, observers said — someone with a ready grasp of Murray's identity as a regional university, born of the people it teaches and serves.

But there's a corresponding fear that state or regional politics will prevail in the search for a new president.

The circumstantial evidence is this:

A governor determined to perpetuate his program for Kentucky — and who heretofore has been doggedly loyal to his supporters — has reshaped the board and has a contact person in Calloway County who may want the job.

The rumor that Calloway County Schools Superintendent Jack Rose, who helped develop Wilkinson's education plan, will be the next Murray State president simply will not be quelled.

Last week, regent Willie Kendrick of Hopkinsville, who is not a Wilkinson appointee but serves with Rose on a Mississippi River development committee, suggested that Rose might make a good president if the university adopts a new management model.

A faculty committee has been studying a president-provost arrangement that would free up the president for planning and external matters. As the school's top academic officer, the provost also would handle its day-to-day operations.

The idea has not been considered by the board, but it may come up at a meeting this week. The committee has sought views on campus and off, and the plan has tentative support among faculty members who would not favor a Rose presidency.

Wilkinson appointees have maintained from the beginning that the Governor has not tried to direct them; one of them, Dean Ackridge, wavered to the end on whether to give President Kala Stroup a new contract.

Also, the board has sought to make its screening process beyond reproach — five of nine votes are required for a finalist and only one Wilkinson appointee is a voting member. The faculty has three votes and the committee is formed of nominees from university constituencies.

Kendrick, whose "no" vote on Stroup's contract surprised many observers, said he was pressured from all sides, and that although some of the pressure came from the Wilkinson front — not, however, from regents — he's not convinced the Governor knew about it.

Through a spokesman, Wilkinson said he has not been involved in the selection of a president at Murray State, nor will he be.

Politics aside, some who know Rose argue that, as a former Murray faculty member who has been credited with improving the Calloway County schools, he might do well in the Murray presidency.

Rose said he has not applied, although he has received encouragement from family and friends to do so. He would not comment on whether he has been nominated.

Feeding the statewide speculation has been the board's silence about its reasons for not renewing President Kala Stroup's contract, and some board members have said privately they may have made a mistake in not going public.

But Chairman Kerry Harvey said that, even though recounting the reasons in "excruciating detail" in the media would have shown the board's action was defensible, it would nevertheless have been damaging to Stroup and the university. Harvey has made it a point, however, to respond privately to questions about the board's actions and has made himself accessible throughout the region and at out-of-town alumni gatherings.

A Wilkinson appointee who is the board's leader in name and in fact, Harvey will guide the search process; he also is non-voting head of the screening committee. Widely described as bright and reasonable, Harvey, first in his law school class at the University of Kentucky, is county attorney in Marshall County.

Board members say his style is to encourage discussion rather than push projects through, and faculty and staff leaders have given the board high praise for fostering openness and accessibility.

There also is obvious confidence in Acting President James Booth, who was academic affairs vice president under Stroup.

Certainly, the state is watching as the school prepares to select a new president.

Because the Jackson Purchase has the promise of being a leader among the regions of Kentucky, says Owensboro lawyer Morton Holbrook of the Kentucky Council on Higher Education, filling the job of president "is of great importance, not only to the Jackson Purchase, but to the whole state."

And because of the perception that the school is already doing well, he adds, "that imposes a double responsibility on the regents to come up with a replacement that says, 'Aha! This was the right decision after all. We have bettered MSU!'"

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MSU ARCHIVES

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The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Tuesday, September 5, 1989

Ex-Army recruiter recruiting for MSU

By KENNETH A. HART
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Alan R. Baldwin of Morehead spent a number of years recruiting young people for the U.S. Army.

But now that he's retired from the service, Baldwin spends his time trying to convince recent high school graduates to enroll in college.

Baldwin, 42, of 618 Knapp Ave., was recently named coordinator of recruiting activities at Morehead State University. He replaces Rhonda Baldwin, no relation, who left the post for another job.

Prior to retiring from the Army with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Baldwin served a three-year stint as chairman of Morehead State's military science program. He also was an instructor in the program from 1978 to 1981.

In those posts, Baldwin's duties included recruiting students for the school's Reserve Officer Training Corps program.

The ROTC program is operated through an agreement between Morehead State and the U.S. Army. Its instructors are active members of the Army, and students who complete four years are required to serve a stint in either the Army, the National Guard or the Reserves.

A native of Hopkinsville who served 21 years in the Army — including one in Vietnam — Baldwin said he feels his experience as a military recruiter makes him a natural for his current position.

"The objectives are very similar," he said. "You're trying to identify a market, and to interest the people in that market in a product. As long as you have a good product, you can be successful."

Tim Rhodes, a director of enrollment services at Morehead State, agreed that Baldwin's military career makes him the ideal person to head up the university's

recruiting efforts.

"His experience is valuable, not only as a recruiter, but as an organizer and a planner," he said. "We have a number of programs, so it's important that they be well-organized, and he's an expert in that area."

Rhodes said that Baldwin has proven to be an effective recruiter because he spends time not only with prospective students, but with their parents.

"He's done a great job for us. He really enjoys talking to the parents and the students," Rhodes said.

So far, Baldwin said the university has proven to be a relatively easy product to sell to students.

"Morehead State has the advantage of being the right size," he said. "It's big enough to offer a variety of programs, yet small enough to establish a sense of community."

Baldwin said the main parallel between military and college recruiting is the contact he has with the young people he's attempting to recruit.

"Meeting with prospective students on a person-to-person basis is the part of this job I enjoy most," he said. "A lot of times, you're helping them to reach their potential, and in some cases, helping them to establish goals for themselves."

Although he's out of the military, Baldwin still preaches discipline — the self-imposed kind — to his recruits.

"It takes commitment and self-discipline to be successful in whatever you do," he said. "I tell the kids that college requires a lot of self-discipline because there are going to be times when you don't feel like going to class."

Baldwin said college and the military are similar in other ways.

"Both offer people the chance to grow and experience things ... and to develop particular talents they

may have," he said.

As an ROTC recruiter, Baldwin made frequent visits to area high schools. During those visits, he said he found a fascination with military service, due largely to the recent spate of movies about the Vietnam conflict.

"Maybe those movies didn't intend to glorify the war, but even in their darkest moments, they lent a certain mystique to it," he said.

Baldwin, who served in Vietnam in 1970-71, said he's seen most of the Vietnam movies. "Good Morning, Vietnam," starring Robin Williams as a military disc jockey, is his favorite.

"The silliness and the absurdity that took place over there were really well-portrayed in that movie," he said.

Although he found certain parts of them accurate, Baldwin said he had problems with the more violent Vietnam epics like "Platoon" and "Full Metal Jacket."

"I think a lot of people who saw those movies came away thinking the people who served over there were nothing but immoral murderers," he said.

"The average soldier in Vietnam was a young person who was law-abiding, didn't use drugs and was concerned with preserving lives."

So far, Baldwin said he's had little difficulty adjusting to his retirement from the military. He said being stationed on a college campus made his return to civilian life easier.

"The biggest adjustment I've had to make is deciding what to wear every day," he said. "Before, I pretty much knew that it was going to be something green."

In our view

Schools have different goals

Another proposal has been advanced that would consolidate Kentucky's community colleges, vocational schools and adult education programs. Like similar proposals in the past, this one should be rejected by the Kentucky General Assembly.

Those who support the proposal by a legislative advisory committee seem to think that the state's community colleges are little more than glorified vocational schools that provide only job training to students. In fact, their scope is much broader.

To be sure, there are similarities between community colleges and vocational schools. Like vocational schools, community colleges offer training programs for specific careers, and there is unnecessary duplication in some job-training programs offered by both vocational schools and community colleges. However, that duplication can be eliminated without lumping vocational schools and community colleges under the same administrative body.

Community colleges offer much more than just career training. Like four-year colleges, they exist to provide students with a wide-range

of academic instruction aimed at enriching their lives in addition to giving them career training. Many community college students go on to complete their educations at four-year institutions.

We agree that there is a need for the creation of a separate board to govern vocational schools, and the committee recommendation that the board also govern the state's adult basic education and adult literacy programs and other adult-oriented programs makes sense. Vocational and other adult education programs would be strengthened by having their own board instead of being just a small branch of the state Department of Education.

But we see no reason to make any changes in the operation of the community colleges. We think the two-year colleges' direct ties with the University of Kentucky enhance their reputations as academic institutions, and that reputation is one reason for the unprecedented growth community colleges have experienced in recent years. The status quo has worked well for 25 years. Don't change it.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1989

Meetings to boost college financing plan

FRANKFORT — A series of five meetings will be held in October to raise money for the endowment of the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust, a state-sponsored financing plan for going to college.

The meetings will seek funds from corporations, foundations and others to go into the trust that will supplement the private savings part of the plan.

The financing plan was approved by the 1988 General Assembly. It provides an opportunity for Kentuckians to save money for a college education with the added advantage of contributions from the trust fund.

Individual savings will be pooled to increase the investment advantages.

While the savings may be applied to any college or university, matching money from the endowment fund will be available only to students attending a Kentucky college or university, public or private. The individual savings will also be exempt from Kentucky taxes.

Matt Wilson, executive director of the program, said he expected the Kentucky Education Enhancement Program to begin in November.

The meetings to raise money for the trust are scheduled for Oct. 3 in Frankfort, Oct. 16 in Bowling Green, Oct. 23 in Lexington, Oct. 24 in Morehead and Oct. 30 in Crestview Hills.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1989

College fund-raising meetings planned

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Five meetings will be held in October to raise money for the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust, a state-sponsored college-financing plan.

The meetings will seek funds from corporations, foundations and others. The financing plan, approved by the 1988 General Assembly, is designed to help Kentuckians attend college by matching private savings with money from the trust fund. Individual savings will be pooled to increase investment advantages and will be exempt from state taxes.

While the savings may be applied to any college or university, money from the endowment fund will be available only to students attending a Kentucky college or university.

The meetings are scheduled for Oct. 3 in Frankfort, Oct. 16 in Bowling Green, Oct. 23 in Lexington, Oct. 24 in Morehead and Oct. 30 in Crestview Hills.

Every-2-year-debate of community college control resurfaces

LEXINGTON (AP) — A newly revived debate over whether the University of Kentucky should continue to control its community colleges is a rehash "of a tired, old issue," said Charles Wethington, chancellor of the UK community college system.

"This is a discussion that's raised at least every two years, right before the General Assembly convenes," he said. "It's an issue that will do nothing but divert us from serving the people in Kentucky. We prefer not to spend our time discussing it."

Supporters argue that independence would enhance the status of the colleges and perhaps boost efforts to secure more money.

But opponents — including UK administrators — contend there's nothing that needs fixing.

They say squabbling over governance of the colleges distracts from the primary issue: securing stronger state support of higher education.

But Gary Cox, executive director of the Council on Higher Education, said the recommendation was "something that, taken by itself, makes a lot of sense. ...

"They made the recommendations that made the most sense to them.

"In the past, such ideas were introduced under charges of political shenanigans. It's not the case this time."

Last week, the Study Committee on Education and the Humanities, part of a larger group created by the legislature to study state government, recommended removing the community colleges from UK's control because of growing enrollments and overburdened budgets.

An independent board would oversee the colleges and vocational training for adults.

The committee, charged with

examining the future of the community college system, will report its findings in mid-October.

The question, Cox said, was whether the missions of the community colleges and UK are compatible.

"UK is expected to be the research university for the state. We've made a decision that only one institution — with the exception of some programs at the University of Louisville — can offer a Ph.D.," he said.

"The clear thrust of the University of Kentucky is graduate education.

"But is it compatible for the same board to run something at the other end of the spectrum, a system of two-year colleges? I can't answer that question, but it's a question that needs to be raised."

Wethington and UK President David Roselle made it clear last week that if a merger of vocational programs and the colleges were deemed necessary, UK should be in charge.

"If the proposal is to combine post-secondary vocational education with the community college system, it should be under the administration of the University of Kentucky," Wethington and Roselle said in a joint statement.

Wethington said the system's ballooning enrollment was proof that UK had administered the colleges successfully.

He also cited a 1987-88 statistic that showed one of every 84 Kentuckians took advantage of a class or service offered by the colleges.

"The question that needs to be asked is, 'Are we serving the state?' The issue of governance is not an issue," Wethington said.

When UK's community college system opened its doors more than 25 years ago, it was little more than a handful of extension offices that offered basic college classes to about 3,000 students.

Foundation chief hired to advise Kentucky on schools

By Jamie Luoke

Herald-Leader education writer

The chairman of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has been hired to advise Kentucky on improving public schools.

David W. Hornbeck, 47, a Washington, D.C., lawyer, will be a consultant to the Task Force on Education Reform's committee on curriculum.

He will be paid \$125 an hour plus expenses.

Hornbeck "is considered to be on the cutting edge of thinking in terms of what makes a school successful," said the committee's co-chairman, Rep. Jody Richards, D-Bowling Green.

Sen. David Karem, D-Louisville, also co-chairman, said Hornbeck would "challenge us to aspire to the best possible opportunities for school children."

In an appearance Aug. 21 before the committee, Hornbeck said schools and teachers should have more authority to make decisions — an idea known as school-based management — but also said the state could provide teachers and schools with more incentives to improve.

"What you want to do is unlock the imagination and creativity of 36,000 teachers out there," Hornbeck said.

Hornbeck has served for six

years on the board of trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, an 83-year-old policy center devoted to strengthening education. Ernest Boyer is the foundation's president. Hornbeck is in his first year as chairman of the foundation's board.

Hornbeck was Maryland's state superintendent, an appointed position, from 1976 until 1988. Before that, he was Pennsylvania's executive deputy education secretary.

He is a partner in the Washington law firm of Hogan & Hartson.

"A trustee of the Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development, he served on the task force that recently said middle schools are failing to

meet students' personal and intellectual needs. The report recommended dividing large middle schools into smaller, more personal "schools within schools."

Hornbeck also is on the board of the Children's Defense Fund.

With Hornbeck's hiring, two of the task force's three committees have consultants under contract. The third committee, finance, is expected to announce its choice of consultants today.

The task force is in the early stages of drafting a revamped public education system, in response to a June 8 ruling by the state Supreme Court that the current system is unconstitutional.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Monday, September 4, 1989-

Low pay sending state faculty elsewhere

LOUISVILLE (AP) — During the past few years, Western Kentucky University has several times been close to hiring someone, only to have another school offer more money, one official at the Bowling Green school said.

"Funding of higher education in (the) '80s hasn't been done in a closet," said Paul Cook, executive vice president for administrative affairs at Western. "People around the country know what's happening."

Education officials say low salaries are driving faculty members away from Kentucky's eight public universities as well as preventing the schools from recruiting teachers.

According to a report released recently by the Southern Regional Education Board, an Atlanta-based

advisory group, the salary of the average full-time faculty member at Kentucky's eight public universities has risen 78 percent since 1978-79. The increase was 95 percent for the average faculty member in the 15 states surveyed.

Kentucky's university teachers average \$34,893 in salary, \$2,997 below the regional average and \$5,455 behind the national average, according to the study.

"There's a mood of concern because we feel like we're falling farther and farther behind," said Robert Hemenway, UK's chancellor for the Lexington campus.

Lance Olsen, an assistant professor of English at UK, said the salary situation is so bad that he thinks the university may start to lose assistant professors, whose morale is "extremely low."

"I'm finding it sort of bleak right now," Olsen said.

Morehead President C. Nelson Grote said faculty salaries are a priority because teachers "are central to the university."

He is among those who say that salaries will keep Kentucky universities from recruiting teachers.

Keeping teachers also is a widespread problem. According to a recent survey of several Kentucky universities by the Southern Regional Education Board:

- Murray State lost 19 faculty members for salary-related reasons last year.

- Morehead lost 20 teachers in the last two years, most for salary-related reasons.

- The University of Louisville has lost 47 faculty members since the beginning of the 1988 academic

year, most of them for salary-related reasons.

- The University of Kentucky lost 66 teachers last year. Of those, 55 said the moves were for better positions, which include salary, promotions and other factors.

State higher-education officials warn that universities nationally face an impending faculty shortage in the next several years because people are not going into academics to replace those who will be retiring.

A modest salary increase was only a small part of the reason that Warren Corbin decided to leave Northern Kentucky University. Corbin, an education professor, is now at South Carolina's Winthrop College directing a statewide program to help people with other degrees quickly become teachers.

Appalachian Communities for Children is determined to improve education

By GIL LAWSON

Staff Writer

ANNVILLE, Ky. — Judy Martin bristles at the suggestion that parents in Eastern Kentucky don't care about their children's education.

As executive director of Appalachian Communities for Children, she has tried to dispel that notion while encouraging low-income parents in Jackson County to take an active role in their schools.

"We'll have parents in every school, every day," Martin said. "We just couldn't exist unless there was strong commitment by conscientious parents."

Members of the non-profit organization for poor families contributed 22,000 volunteer hours last year in various programs, many of them in the public schools. The membership consists of parents of 1,300 children in Jackson County, whose school system has an enrollment of about 2,500 students.

The county's other problems are often blamed for some of its educational problems. According to 1980 census data, 62 percent of the county's adults 25 and older had eight years or less of education and almost half the residents live in poverty.

ACC began in the 1970s as a group for parents of Head Start students. About five years ago it changed its emphasis to involve low-income parents in the public schools. It relies for funding on grants and contributions from foundations, primarily from the Save the Children Federation.

Martin says parents — many of whom are dropouts or had bad experiences at school — are frequently intimidated by schools and hesitant to approach educators with problems.

Kathy Bowles, who has three children in Jackson County schools, was one of those parents six years ago. "I only went to school when I was forced. It was scary. They used all these words and I just felt stupid."

But she became an ACC tutor at Tyner Elementary School and now makes appoint-



"We'll have parents in every school, every day. We just couldn't exist unless there was strong commitment by conscientious parents."

Judy Martin, director of ACC

Judy Martin, left, said her group shows parents, who may themselves be dropouts, how to help the schools and their children.

STAFF PHOTO BY BILL LUSTER

ments to see teachers on a regular basis.

"I want to have some say, too," said Bowles, a high school dropout who later earned a GED certificate. "I know my children better than anybody."

Ester Hisel, another parent who got a general educational development certificate after dropping out, said she feared being rejected by school officials when her daughter began attending school. "I felt like I didn't have an education." She said she was afraid they would say: "What are you doing here? You're not qualified for this."

But when Hisel became a tutor for ACC,

she got her chance. She now helps special-education students work with computers at Sand Gap Elementary.

"You give parents a chance to participate in a non-threatening way," said Judy Sizemore, who coordinated the school programs last year for ACC.

ACC trains parents to be tutors for special-education students and students at risk of dropping out, runs an arts program in the school system, operates a summer school for children with learning disabilities and sponsors adult-education classes.

This school year Jackson County's five

schools will have a total of 16 paid tutors and 40 or more parents volunteering for the arts program.

ACC's adult-education classes also serve Clay and Leslie counties, and the organization is trying to expand the school program to Clay County. The adult-education program is one of the most successful in the region and was honored two years ago for having the most GEDs in the region.

The tutoring has provided more individual attention for students and has freed teachers from some administrative duties, said Loretta Gilbert, a supervisor with the

Jackson County schools.

This year parent tutors were asked to conduct an in-service session for special-education teachers on the use of computers and were also invited to participate in a seminar on motor skills and children with learning disabilities.

"Our goal is to bring more people in and have more parent-teacher cooperation," Gilbert said.

Ted Hays, a special-education teacher at Jackson County High School, said the tutors encouraged students who were thinking about leaving school.

"We had kids threatening to drop out near the end of school. These tutors really kept after those kids," Hays said.

Because there are no art or music teachers in the elementary schools, ACC volunteers have conducted arts and crafts programs in those schools.

One of the arts programs last year involved a 10-week music class at Moores Creek Elementary. ACC and the Brushy Fork Institute, a Berea College leadership-training program, helped bring a Berea College music instructor to teach children in grades five through eight to play the recorder. Parents were trained to be assistants.

Students put on a recital and showed their art projects at the end of the school year.

Although the project was small, it showed "that a little idea actually took place because people worked together," said Pat Wagner, a Moores Creek parent.

Besides giving the schools some help, the parents learn to be leaders, Martin said. They write detailed plans for projects and evaluate them upon completion.

ACC members are required to contribute eight hours of volunteer work every six months. Parents who send children to summer school are asked to volunteer as tutors or provide other help 10 hours a week.

In Jackson County, where political battles have traditionally harmed the school system, "We've been convincing people that schools and parents can do it without getting involved in the political arena," Martin said.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1989

UK system expects to set enrollment mark

By Andrew Oppmann
Herald-Leader staff writer

Boosted by booming growth in the community college system, the University of Kentucky should reach a combined enrollment of 59,200 students this year, which will break last year's record.

And four other Kentucky public universities — Louisville, Morehead State, Eastern Kentucky and Northern Kentucky — also expect to set enrollment records this school year.

According to preliminary figures released by UK yesterday, about 36,100 students are enrolled in UK's community college system, an increase of about 9.2 percent from last year's mark of 33,063 students.

However, the number of students attending classes at UK's Lexington campus was only slightly higher than last year's mark. About 23,100 students are enrolled on the Lexington campus this year, a 1.2 percent increase over last year's total of 22,824.

UK's total enrollment of 59,200 represents a 6 percent increase over last year's record of 55,887 students.

"It's proof that increasing numbers of students are taking advantage of what the University of Kentucky has to offer — not only in Lexington, but across the state in the community colleges," said Joseph Fink, vice chancellor for academic affairs and director of admissions.

Gary Cox, executive director of the state Council on Higher Education, said growth at the community college level was a strong measure of progress.

"It's recognition by people in the state that in order to be productive, not only do you need to complete high school, but you need a post-secondary education," he said.

Enrollment figures will not be official until confirmed by the Council on Higher Education in November. Officials said the totals would vary as some students enroll or withdraw from the schools.

Here are some of the tentative figures on enrollment available yesterday from Kentucky's other public universities:

- If enrollment at the University of Louisville continues at its current pace, it will be the third straight year that the school will have a record number of students, said spokesman Keith Steer.

U of L statistics compiled at the end of August show an increase of 1,656 students from the same time last year. U of L reported 20,702 students as of Aug. 29.

- Northern Kentucky University expects to enroll more than 10,000 students this year, which would be the first time the school has exceeded that mark.

Registrar Jerry Legere said the school's preliminary figures show that 10,366 students have enrolled this fall — a 9.2 percent increase over last year's total of 9,497.

- Eastern Kentucky University expects to set a record enrollment of more than 14,000 students. Last year's enrollment was 13,664 students.

"Our people in the admissions office tell us we've had one of the busiest summers ever," said John D. Rowlett, EKV vice president for academic affairs and research and dean of the faculties.

"It's far too early to tell exact figures, but I'd say we will exceed our previous record enrollment of 14,081 students," set in fall 1980.

- Morehead State University could not release preliminary figures yesterday, but spokeswoman Judy Yancy said officials thought this fall's enrollment would top the school's record.

The record, set in 1978, was 7,676 students. Morehead enrolled 7,379 students last year.

- Murray State University might reach its third-highest enrollment level this fall, topping the 8,000-student mark. The school said the estimated 8,000 students represented a 4.9 percent increase from last year's total of 7,628.

- Estimates from Kentucky State University and Western Kentucky University were not available yesterday.

According to other preliminary statistics at UK, the average score on the American College Test among incoming freshman failed to increase for the first time since 1985. The average score stayed at last year's mark of 22.5.

When UK established selective admissions in 1984, the average ACT score gradually increased from 19.7 to its current mark. The national average on the college entrance exam is 19.

Also, the size of this year's freshman class at UK dropped by about 200 students from last year, to 2,700 — another by-product of selective admissions. The group includes 69 Kentucky high school valedictorians.

And the number of graduate students at UK climbed from 4,036 students in 1988 to 4,250 this year — a 5.3 percent increase.

On UK's Lexington campus, the College of Fine Arts registered the largest enrollment increase, up nearly 18 percent. The colleges of Allied Health, Pharmacy and Social Work also posted increases, while Communications and Business and Economics declined because of selective admissions.

Community colleges with large enrollment increases included Lexington, 20 percent; Hazard, 19 percent; and Somerset, 14.2 percent.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1989

Enrollment up at UK, colleges

The University of Kentucky has set another record enrollment, based on figures released yesterday.

A 3,000-plus student growth in the university's 14 community colleges spurred the almost 6 percent overall enrollment increase to 59,200 students from 55,887 last year.

Fall enrollment at two of the University of Kentucky's community colleges — Owensboro Community College and Southeast Community College — has also grown to record numbers.

Owensboro Community College has 2,156 students attending classes, marking the largest enrollment increase in the school's history, President Jim McDannel said.

The additional 463 students over last fall's numbers — a 27.3 percent increase — surpassed the projections of school officials, McDannel said Tuesday. The increased enrollment meant moving nine classes to Daviess County High School because classrooms on campus are full, he said.

There are 1,735 students attending classes at Southeast Community College campuses in Cumberland, Middlesboro and Whitesburg, President W. Bruce Ayers said.

U of L opens doors for disabled, with push buttons

By ROBIN GARR
Staff Writer

Responding to a complaint last winter by a student in a wheelchair who dressed as Santa Claus, the University of Louisville has installed eight automatic doors in six buildings on its Belknap Campus.

The doors are intended to accommodate people who use wheelchairs or have difficulty getting around, but they are open to anyone whose mobility is impaired, said Bill Brasch, senior construction coordinator in U of L's facilities-management office. That includes such mundane handicaps as a stroller or an armful of books, he said.

Brasch said it cost \$13,700 to install electrical door-opening mechanisms this summer in the Bingham Humanities and Life Sciences buildings, Strickler and Davidson halls and the schools of business and education. Those buildings were chosen because they have many classrooms and large numbers of students use them, he said.

The Ekstrom Library already had an automatic door, and all campus buildings under construction, including the Student Activities Center, Faculty Club, a new residence hall and an addition to the Speed Scientific School's Kersey Library will have them, Brasch said.

Charlie Sims, the U of L freshman who dressed as Santa Claus and led a petition drive calling for automatic doors, called the university's effort a good start, but he said he hopes officials will do more.

"There's only seven buildings now, out of about 130 on campus," he said. "There's a long way to

go."

Furthermore, he added, the new doors are operated by push buttons rather than automatic sensing devices.

The buttons are difficult for some disabled people with limited hand mobility, Sims said.

Brasch said the push-button mechanism is cheaper and may discourage casual use of the automatic doors.

The federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973 requires institutions that receive federal money to provide "reasonable accommodation" to disabled people; automatic doors are not specifically required.

U of L's ultimate goal is to make all campus buildings fully accessible to disabled people, said Larry Owsley, vice president for administration.

For example, he said U of L also will spend \$624,000 — a combination of a federal and university money — to add an elevator, improve two others and eliminate wheelchair barriers in eight buildings on the Belknap and Shelby campuses this year.

Cathy Patus, who coordinates campus support services for disabled students, said ramps and other facilities have made the campus largely accessible, but she

acknowledged that many barriers to wheelchairs remain.

She said much of the credit for improvements in accessibility goes to students such as Sims.

Patus estimated that 400 U of L students are handicapped — including those with learning disabilities or emotional disabilities — and another 350 are elderly.

She estimated that 15 to 20 students use wheelchairs and 75 have other mobility problems.

She said she intends to form an organization for disabled students and others interested in disability-rights issues on campus this school year.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1989

Whittling away at education

Whittle Communications, that band of education-minded entrepreneurs from Knoxville, has caused a stir with its Channel One program of television news for adolescents. Opponents say Channel One news may be fine for classroom use, but lacing the programming with ads perverts the purpose of a public school education.

We waffle on this argument. After all, what is free of ads in this country? Newspapers are sent into the schools; and between the news about foreign countries and other mystical places, there are ads for all kinds of good stuff.

The suspicion is, however, that Whittle's concern is advertising rather than content. That lingering fear got a boost this past week in Cincinnati, where teachers objected to the latest in Whittle's make-a-buck efforts.

It seems Whittle has distributed to public schools posters promoting Kool Aid and candy bars. The posters also contain messages promoting education. Whittle changes the posters every month. The company doesn't pay the schools for the use of their walls; Whittle presumably collects handsomely from the

candy, cereal and pop companies that make use of this advertising.

The posters have been up in Cincinnati schools for a year, and teachers there are tired of them. "As an educator, I find it unethical to foist commercial propaganda on unsuspecting grade school kids," contends Cincinnati Federation of Teachers President Tom Mooney. "As a parent, I am appalled that schools seem to be promoting M & Ms and sugar-saturated cereals." Mooney has asked that the posters be removed.

We could argue about the quality of Channel One's news or the importance of the message contained in Whittle's posters, but that misses the point. The trouble with all the pre-made posters and television programs is that they tend to make school kids passive observers in their education. That can't be good. Learning takes involvement and some passion. And, in the end, you have to do it yourself.

A school that depends on Kool Aid for its wall hangings is a school that has lost its gumption. That lack of will and effort is all that some profit-makers need to get their foot in the door — and the kids out of their own education.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1989

Reporter has heart attack

FRANKFORT — Richard Wilson, Lexington bureau chief for the Louisville Courier-Journal, was in serious but stable condition after suffering a heart attack yesterday, a hospital spokeswoman said.

Wilson, 52, was taken to Kings' Daughters Memorial Hospital by ambulance about 2:30 a.m. after experiencing some discomfort, said Mark Provano, Courier-Journal regional editor.

Provano said he was told Wilson was taking medication to dissolve blockage of an artery. It was uncertain whether Wilson's condition would require surgery.

"He seems to be in reasonably good shape under the circumstances," Provano said.

Wilson, of Frankfort, graduated from the University of Kentucky in 1965 and has worked for The Courier-Journal for 22 years.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1989

KSU vote stirs concern about racial polarization

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — Kentucky State University students will elect a regent today to help choose the school's next president, amid fears of increasing racial polarization on campus.

The election is required because student government President Corey Bellamy, who was elected in April, is ineligible under state law to serve on the board of regents because he is not a Kentucky resident.

Bellamy, 21, a black senior from Chicago, has urged students to elect a black regent in order to maintain an equal number of blacks and whites on the 10-member board that will select a permanent successor to former president Raymond Burse.

Since Burse departed in April, there have been fears that the board might abandon the tradition of hiring black presidents and that KSU's historic commitment to the minority community might be in jeopardy.

The deadline for applying for president passed a week ago. About 60 people applied, and board chairman Louie B. Nunn has said he hopes the board will announce the next president by January.

KSU was once the only public university in Kentucky that was open to blacks. It became the state's public liberal arts university in 1981 as part of a statewide desegregation plan for higher education.

The majority of KSU's 2,300 students are white, although blacks make up the majority of full-time undergraduates and dominate student political life. About 27 percent of the faculty is black, and three blacks serve on the 24-member faculty Senate.

Bellamy said yesterday that he had canceled a student rally last week because "there was a possibility ... things could have gotten out of hand." Also, the rally's planner had failed to follow university policy for scheduling assemblies, he said.

Students wanted to air a number of concerns, Bellamy said, including new restrictions on dormitory visitation.

Bellamy said that racial tensions seem to be on the rise, but he said KSU simply was "getting its share" of the strife that has erupted around the nation recently. The tension also is a sign that blacks have revived their struggle for equal rights after a lull during the Reagan years, Bellamy said.

There are three candidates for student regent in today's polling of full-time students.

The only black candidate, Anthony Tichenor, was student government president last year and a regent until July 1 when his term expired. He could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Under Kentucky law, a student elected by other students serves on the board of each public university.

Tracy Whirls, 30, a senior from Georgetown, said she decided to run for regent "because it seems like this polarization is getting worse, instead of better."

Ms. Whirls said she hoped to show that support for preserving KSU's commitment to minorities transcends racial lines.

She said uncertainty about who the next president will be has created insecurities and seems to have contributed to the tensions.

"You have people preying on those insecurities to consolidate their own power ... There are a lot of nebulous concerns that people don't know how to vocalize. I thought trying to channel them was better than organizing hate rallies," said Ms. Whirls, the former editor of the student newspaper.

Her platform includes proposals for an African-American studies program; stronger support for recruiting low-income women to college; establishing a writing program named after black author Toni Morrison; and establishing a Ralph Ellison School of Journalism and Communications, named for the author of *The Invisible Man*, a novel about the black experience in America.

The other candidate, Richard Tylicki, a junior from Glasgow, could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Ms. Whirls said she agreed with Bellamy that the next KSU president should be black. "Until we have a society that takes seriously the idea of a black president at the University of Kentucky ... it's important that we have a black president here as a role model for the state."

But she questioned the hasty scheduling of the election and what she said was the lack of publicity. Bellamy did not schedule the election in time for it to be announced in the bi-weekly campus newspaper.

Student Jimmie Moore, 22, a black senior from Fayetteville, N.C., agreed that the regent election has received little attention or publicity, despite its importance. He disputed the contention that tensions on campus were increasing, and he criticized Bellamy for emphasizing the racial imbalance on the faculty during a recent speech.

"It might help to have more black faculty, but everybody here knows what the ratio is." He said the biggest block to better relations between blacks and whites at KSU is that most white students are commuters and not part of dormitory life on campus. "As far as black and white students getting along, it's not a problem."

Bellamy defended the scheduling of the election. He said signs announcing the election were posted around campus last week. It was important to hold the election soon, he said, because there will be a special board meeting Sept. 22. The seven-member presidential screening committee might report on its progress at the meeting.

Interim President Mary Smith, a candidate for president, said yesterday that the only evidence of tension she has seen is normal anxiety about who the next president will be and what changes may be in store for KSU.

"Change brings discomfort. I think that's what people are experiencing. When we don't know, we worry."

Even after today's election, the racial makeup of the board could shift. The faculty will elect a regent later this month.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1989

Collins hopes education reforms phased in

By Bob Geiger

Herald-Leader political writer

Martha Layne Collins, who led a drive for education reform while governor, watches expectantly from the sidelines now as Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and the legislature plan education changes of unprecedented scope.

Collins, a former teacher, realizes that much of Kentucky's school system need improvement. But she hopes state leaders don't try to do too much too fast.

"There's just so much money that you can spend effectively. And there are just so many changes or improvements that you can make and be effective," Collins said. "You can bog down the students, you can bog down the teachers and the administrators by trying to do too much at one time."

Collins, who left office in 1987, gained passage in 1985 of a major education reform package that included higher teacher salaries, smaller class sizes, more money for school construction and more aid to poor districts.

State leaders are working now to overhaul schools in the wake of a Supreme Court ruling that declared Kentucky's educational system unconstitutional. The court gave the legislature until the end of the 1990 session in April to enact improvements. Legislative leaders have asked for a clarification, however, that would push the deadline to mid-July, when laws passed during a regular session usually take effect.

During the last year, Collins adopted a low profile. She has been quiet about the reform effort that has dominated state politics since June's court ruling. Her small consulting firm, Martha Layne Collins & Associates, is run inconspicuously from a Lexington office without a sign.

In a recent interview, however, Collins advocated an education reform approach that would phase in changes over several years, rather than trying to correct all the state's shortcomings at once.

"Obviously, we all would like to have changes overnight. We'd like to take the situation we find ourselves in to perfect in a year or two years," she said.

"I'm not the most patient person in the world, but I definitely don't want to bite off so much that we truly lose our effectiveness in the classroom."

Writing reform legislation that local teachers and administrators can deal with is a challenge, she said. "It's very difficult because of the diversity of our school districts. Some are much larger than others. Some are already much more advanced than others."

Collins said a meaningful reform package would have to tie together several different types of improvements. For instance, some school districts in the state are not equipped with chemistry labs. "But

what good does it do us to equip that chemistry lab if there is no chemistry teacher available for that school district?" she asked.

Collins suggested that the reform package include:

- A program to recruit potential math and science teachers.
- Greater emphasis on early childhood education.
- Stronger coordination of vocational education programs to make sure that students are being trained on proper equipment.
- More ties between businesses and schools.
- A strategy to connect education and economic development. Kentucky won't receive full value from its educational investment if students leave the state to find jobs, Collins said.

"I think we need to take those districts that are in trouble ... (and begin) itemizing what their needs are and how much it's going to cost us and have a game plan of how we address the needs," Collins said.

She said legislators and the governor would need to develop an overall plan with enough details to convince voters they would be getting their money's worth. But she said that no plan could be written in stone and that a phased-in approach would allow flexibility.

"If it's phased in ... then if you've made a mistake or you need to make a change when you put the next phase together, then you can make those adjustments," she said.

"If you try a program and the teachers, the educators say, 'This doesn't work,' then you can learn from those things."

Collins' recommendation to phase in reforms over several years would pose some difficulty because the state funding cycle is only two years. Politicians would have to find a way to ensure that money would be available when parts of the reform package are phased in.

But Collins thinks those difficulties can be overcome. "With the governor and the legislative bodies working together, they can work out plans and goals of how funding can be proposed in the future," she said.

Although the Supreme Court decision did not deal with higher education, Collins said the state's colleges shouldn't be left out of the reform picture.

"There are some who would say, 'Put your emphasis on elementary and secondary.' I don't think that you can put an emphasis on one area to the neglect of all the other areas and really get anywhere," she said.

There were many aspects of education reform that Collins did not want to discuss. "I have not read the Supreme Court ruling. I have not really followed every meeting of the committee because ... I'm not governor," she said.

Collins declined to say, for instance, whether she thought a tax increase was needed to address the Supreme Court ruling. "I think everybody understands it's going to take more money," Collins said of the reforms. But "I prefer not to comment on amounts."

"I would have the suggestion that we conform to the federal tax code, and I think that's something we can do and would bring in a considerable amount of money," Collins said. Legislators have said that change would bring in an estimated \$200 million a year.

Kentuckians are willing to foot the bill for educational improvements if someone will explain to them how the money will be spent so they can see it will be used wisely, Collins said.

During her administration, she said, she pursued an education policy of "trying to take it a step at a time ... to continually be making improvements."

Collins said she hoped state leaders would pursue such an approach beyond the current round of reforms. "Even if by the next session of the legislature or by April we have a program, you can't say, 'This is it, we're finished.'"

Kentucky student leaders seek to ward off tuition increases

By Andrew Oppmann
and Tom Spalding
Herald-Leader staff writers

Student leaders in Kentucky's colleges are working to ward off what they see as an effort by the presidents of the eight state universities to significantly raise tuition rates.

But University of Louisville President Donald Swain, a spokesman for the eight university presidents, said the presidents would not favor such a move if the General Assembly increases its funding of higher education.

The university presidents asked the Council on Higher Education staff in June to draw up options for tuition increases — a plan that student leaders said would be using student dollars to compensate for inadequate state funding.

"That's higher education cannibalism," said Jim Hill, the council's student member. "We're at the point that we're going to feed off each other."

Hill, a third-year law student at the University of Kentucky, said the council should not deviate from its formula for annual tuition increases. The council sets tuition rates at Kentucky's public universities.

"We already know that tuition rates are going to go up," Hill said. "We're ready to take on our share as consumers. But don't bury us."

Under the council's current policy, tuition rates would jump by 8.7 percent at UK and U of L — to \$750 a semester — during the 1990-91 school year. Increases are based on the state's per capita personal income mark and rates charged by similar schools near Kentucky.

However, one of the options outlined for the presidents — based solely on the median rate charged by similar schools, or "benchmarks" — would raise 1990-91 rates at UK and U of L by 14.8 percent to \$930 a semester.

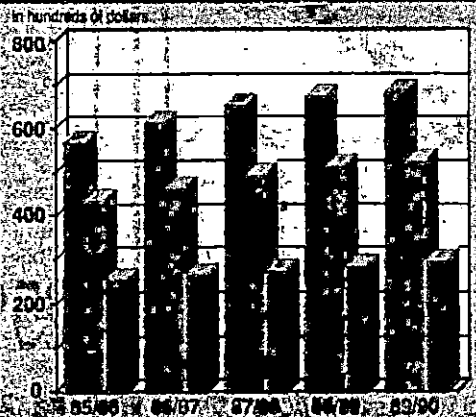
"The university presidents have decided, in my opinion, to balance their budgets on the backs of students," Hill said. "We ought to be going forward as an united effort — presidents, students and the council — and telling the governor that we need more money in higher education."

Swain, who serves as convener of the state Conference of Presidents, said the eight presidents reviewed the options last week. "We didn't really take a vote or formally take a position," he said. "But we did develop a consensus that we should stick to the policy that we've got."

Undergraduate tuition rates on the rise

The state Council on Higher Education bases its policy of tuition increases on the state's per capita personal income mark and rates charged by similar schools near Kentucky.

UK
U of L
regional universities
UK Community College system



Murray State, Kentucky State, Morehead State, Western Kentucky, Eastern Kentucky, Northern Kentucky
Lexington Community College charges the same tuition rate as the University of Kentucky

Source: Council on Higher Education

Herald-Leader/Molly Swisher

But Swain said the presidents reserved the right to reconsider if higher education does not receive a better appropriation from the General Assembly. UK President David Roselle has said that he is not eager to raise tuition, but that "we need to look at all sources of revenue for higher education."

The council will consider at a meeting later this month a resolution, drafted by Hill, that would preclude it from changing the policy on tuition increases.

"If the council votes against that resolution," Hill said, "there's a 99 percent chance there will be a large tuition increase" in the next two years.

However, Gary Cox, executive director of the Council on Higher Education, said tuition increases are discussed in Kentucky at this time every other year.

"It's simply an informal discussion," he said of the options.

Student body presidents at UK, U of L and Eastern Kentucky University said there would be opposition among students to significant tuition increases.

"I think the presidents are panicking under a budget crunch," said Sean Lohman, president of UK's Student Government Association.

Lohman said he planned to send letters to UK President David Roselle, the heads of the other state universities and the Council on Higher Education to voice his opposition to a drastic tuition increase.

"If (Hill's) resolution passes, then we know there's no way presidents can increase tuition. However, if it fails, we know that we're in trouble because that means the council is going to consider a tuition increase," he said.

Lohman said tuition increases would be a dodge for the legislature not to give more money to higher education. "And I don't think we should offer the state legislature an easy way out," he said. "They are the ones that have put the crunch to us."

Tara Wigginton, president of U of L's student government, said it would be wrong for the universities to depend on students to ease its budget woes.

"I think they know we're going to fight it," she said. "I think it looks defensive on (the presidents') part that they did not come to us."

Scott Childress, ECU's student body president, said he hoped the presidents "have the needs of the students as priority on their list."

"We're the ones going to classes ... trying to improve our lifestyle, not just for ourselves, but the state of Kentucky."

Students vow to fight effort to raise tuition at state's public universities

Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Student leaders are vowing to fight what they consider an effort by Kentucky's public university presidents to significantly raise tuition rates to compensate for inadequate state financial support.

Student concern surfaced after the presidents asked the Council on Higher Education in June to devise options for tuition increases.

Under the council's current policy, tuition rates would jump by 8.7 percent — to \$750 a semester — at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville during the 1990-91 school year.

Increases are based on the state's per capita personal income and rates charged by similar schools near Kentucky.

However, one of the options outlined for the presidents — based solely on the median rate charged by similar schools — would raise 1990-91 rates at UK and U of L by 14.8 percent to \$930 a semester.

"The university presidents have decided, in my opinion, to balance their budgets on the backs of students," said Jim Hill, the council's student member and a third-year law student at UK.

"We ought to be going forward as an united effort — presidents, students and the council — and

telling the governor that we need more money in higher education," he said.

Hill said the council, which sets tuition rates at Kentucky's public universities, should not deviate from its formula for tuition increases.

U of L President Donald Swain, spokesman for the eight university presidents, said the presidents would not favor a large jump in tuition rates if the General Assembly increases funding for higher education.

Swain said the presidents reviewed the options last week. "We didn't really take a vote or formally take a position. But we did develop a consensus that we should stick to the policy that we've got."

However, the presidents may reconsider if higher education does not receive a better appropriation from the General Assembly, he said.

Student body presidents at UK, U of L and Eastern Kentucky University said students would oppose significant tuition increases.

"I think the presidents are panicking under a budget crunch," said Sean Lohman, president of UK's Student Government Association.

Tuition increases would be a way for state lawmakers to dodge giving more money to higher education, Lohman said. "And I don't think we should offer the state

legislature an easy way out. They are the ones that have put the crunch to us."

Tara Wigginton, president of U of L's student government, said it would be wrong for the universities to depend on students to ease their budget woes.

"I think they know we're going to fight it," she said. "I think it looks defensive on their (the presidents') part that they did not come to us."

Scott Childress, Eastern Kentucky University's student body president, said he hoped the presidents "have the needs of the students as priority on their list."

"We're the ones going to classes ... trying to improve our lifestyle, not just for ourselves, but the state of Kentucky," he said.

Hill has drafted a resolution that would preclude the council from changing the policy on tuition increases, which will be considered at a meeting later this month.

"If the council votes against that resolution, there's a 99 percent chance there will be a large tuition increase in the next two years," Hill said.

However, Gary Cox, executive director of the Council on Higher Education, said tuition increases are discussed in Kentucky every other year. "It's simply an informal discussion," he said of the options.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Ky., September 10, 1989

Students fear sharp tuition increase

LEXINGTON (AP) — Student leaders are vowing to fight what they consider an effort by Kentucky's public university presidents to significantly raise tuition rates to compensate for inadequate state financial support.

Student concern surfaced after the university presidents asked the Council on Higher Education staff in June to devise options for tuition increases.

Under the council's current policy, tuition rates would jump by 8.7 percent at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville — to \$750 a semester — during the 1990-91 school year.

Increases are based on the state's per capita personal income mark and rates charged by similar schools near Kentucky.

However, one of the options outlined for the presidents — based solely on the median rate charged by similar schools, or "benchmarks" — would raise 1990-91 rates at UK and U of L by 14.8 percent to \$930 a semester.

"The university presidents have decided, in my opinion, to balance their budgets on the backs of students," said Jim Hill, the council's student member and a third-year law student at UK.

"We ought to be going forward as an united effort — presidents, students and the council — and telling the governor that we need more

money in higher education," he said.

Hill said the council, which sets tuition rates at Kentucky's public universities, should not deviate from its formula for annual tuition increases.

U of L President Donald Swain, a spokesman for the eight university presidents, said the presidents would not favor a move to sharply raise tuition if the General Assembly increases funding of higher education.

Swain, who serves as convener of the state Conference of Presidents, said the eight presidents reviewed the options last week.

"We didn't really take a vote or formally take a position," he said. "But we did develop a consensus that we should stick to the policy that we've got."

However, the presidents reserved the right to reconsider if higher education does not receive a better appropriation from the General Assembly, Swain said.

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"We're the ones going to classes ... trying to improve our lifestyle, not just for ourselves, but the state of Kentucky," he said.

Lawmakers size up idea for student aid

By Dottie Bean

Herald-Leader staff writer

Several key state legislators said recently they could support the idea of helping needy Kentucky college students with tuition — but not at the expense of other education needs.

They like the tuition idea because it sends a positive message to students that the state wants them to continue their education. But any proposals for new programs will have to compete with existing programs that already are inadequately funded, some said.

"While I'm for the idea, I just wonder — with all the other items that are going to be costly — whether this is an item we can deal with," said Rep. Jody Richards, D-Bowling Green.

The legislators, some of the members of the House and Senate education and appropriations and revenue committees, responded to brief comments Gov. Wallace Wilkinson made last month at Morehead State University.

The governor said he would ask the 1990 General Assembly to set aside some money to help needy freshmen and sophomore students attend state universities. He said he thought the amount needed would be between \$7 million and \$10 million for the first year.

Faculty salaries, full funding of the formula that distributes money to colleges and universities and increased support of vocational education are some of the needs mentioned by legislators.

The idea of free tuition at state

universities for some freshmen and sophomore students first surfaced last December.

Wilkinson asked the presidents of the eight state universities to study the issue. Their study said a program for freshmen from families with incomes of less than \$30,000 a year could cost about \$26 million a year.

And that figure did not include money for adding teachers and buildings if enrollment were increased, the report said.

In talking about his tuition ideas, Wilkinson did not provide other key details, such as possible income guidelines. Doug Alexander, press secretary to the governor, said recently that no further details

were yet available.

The legislators said they would want more details than they have now before making further commitments.

"The idea is an innovative one," said Rep. Roger Noe, D-Hartan, chairman of the House Education Committee. "But we have to look at existing needs first. And we need to come as close to full formula funding as possible before we move over into new areas."

Noe said he thought the tuition idea had "somewhat fallen by the wayside" since Wilkinson first talked about it last winter. "We were sort of surprised" by its resurgence, he said.

But he said, "My initial reaction

was positive and it still is."

Any tuition proposal would have to be looked at in relation to other education needs, Noe said.

In his comments at Morehead, Wilkinson said free tuition for needy Kentuckians was "as important as any education issue facing the state."

Sen. Nelson Allen, D-Greenup, chairman of the Senate Education Committee, said he agreed with the governor.

He said he still plans to introduce legislation "before the first snow in December" to encourage "bright, but culturally deprived youngsters to get the first two years" of a college education.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1989

Radon found in high levels on UK's campus

By JAY BLANTON
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Higher than recommended levels of radon have been found in 35 areas of the University of Kentucky's Lexington campus, according to findings released yesterday.

But a UK spokesman said the gas, which can cause lung cancer when inhaled at high levels for extended periods of time, poses no threat to students or personnel because most of it was found in unoccupied rooms of older buildings.

Radon, an odorless and colorless gas, is found in soils and rocks such as limestone, granite, shale and phosphate.

While the Environmental Protection Agency indicates that long periods of exposure at very high levels cause the problem ... we want to take the remedial action to avoid any possibilities," UK spokesman Ralph Derickson said.

That action includes placing high-speed exhaust fans in some buildings, he said, noting that two fans are already in use in the administration building.

The testing, which has cost about \$16,000 so far, will cover the entire campus over the next couple of years, Derickson said.

The university's physical plant division began testing older buildings several months ago, he said. Small devices hung from ceilings monitored the radon levels in the buildings. The tests were then analyzed at an EPA-recommended laboratory in Colorado, Derickson said.

"The Environmental Protection Agency suggests that older buildings — the basement levels of older buildings — are the most likely to have higher than threshold levels of radon," Derickson said.

Dr. Arthur Frank, chairman of UK's department of preventive medicine and environmental health, said older buildings tend to have cracks in their foundations, which allow radon in the ground to enter buildings.

Frank also said some of the older buildings on campus were made out of limestone, which carries radon.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1989

35 areas at UK test high for radon

Thirty-five areas at the University of Kentucky tested higher than the "threshold" range for radon established by the Environmental Protection Agency, the school announced yesterday.

None were in campus residence halls or heavy-traffic areas, said spokesman Ralph Derickson.

Derickson said high-speed exhaust fans will be installed in some rooms to remove the gas. The fans are capable of exhausting 70 cubic feet of air each minute. Other areas will be retested to ensure the readings were correct.

Radon is an odorless, colorless, naturally-occurring gas. It is found in soils and rocks such as limestone, granite, shale, phosphate and pitchblende. The EPA has determined that radon inhaled by persons in certain quantities may cause lung cancer.

The higher-than-normal radon levels were found mostly in basements of older buildings, including the Administration and Gillis buildings and Memorial Hall. The highest level detected was in Room 2A of the Gillis Building, a storage closet.

Most of the testing at UK was done with small devices hung from ceilings. These devices measured radon exposure for three months. UK tests were analyzed in a Colorado laboratory.

Murray regents take no action on idea of adding provost to help president

By FRANK ELLERS
Staff Writer

MURRAY, Ky. — Because it is between presidents, the time seemed ripe for Murray State University to consider changing its management structure and its president's duties. Ironically, a question of timing waylaid a proposal to do so.

Murray's board of regents took no action yesterday either to adopt or further study a faculty committee's recommendations to set up a provost's position to help the president.

That doesn't mean the thrust of the recommendations — freeing the president for planning and external relations by allowing him or her to shift much of the day-to-day detail work to a provost, and giving the president a more direct line to the budget director — is lost.

At a lively and sometimes intense committee meeting Friday, Acting President James Booth and others suggested that the new president should have the opportunity to tailor a management format to his or her style.

Several regents agreed, but while some wanted to promote further discussion of restructuring through a broader-based committee, others argued that that might be wasted energy.

"Back burner it," said Regent Dean Akridge of Fredonia. "Bring it up when we get our person on campus. Find out what his strengths are. ... Let him decide, 'Well, I need some help.'"

Chairman Kerry Harvey said that the matter may come up again if regents want to discuss it. But "since there was obviously diversity of opinion about it, we're going to give everybody more time to think about it."

It is unlikely, however, that any change will be made before a new president can participate in the discussion.

The board voted in May not to renew President Kala Stroup's contract and is in the midst of a presidential search, which it hopes to conclude by early next year.

Stroup, who will retain the title of president until her contract expires next June 30, is on a year's sabbatical leave. Booth, academic affairs vice president under Stroup, is now in charge of the campus.

This summer Harvey appointed the three-member faculty committee to study a change in Murray State's management structure, saying that the transition between presidents was a prime time to consider it.

The committee visited three campuses with provosts — two in Illinois and a third in Missouri — and sought comments from people on campus, many of whom favored the idea.

The matter of a new line of communication between the president and the budget director arose because Stroup had the budget director report to the vice president of finance and administrative services instead of directly to her, a switch from her predecessor, Constantine Curris.

That concept was criticized from the beginning as loosening the reins too much, and at the committee meeting Friday, Faculty Senate President and committee member Farouk Umar contended that "we have a czar" in the makeup of the finance vice president's position.

The committee recommended that both the budget and internal auditing functions be part of the president's office.

But Booth said that he would be surprised if the new president didn't quickly move on his own to realign the reporting line so budget information is available "instantaneously" as the president plots the university's course.

The budget "has got to be locked into a long-range plan with sufficient flexibility to take advantage of opportunities and (address) unforeseen needs," Booth said.

Yesterday, the board approved the appointment of Paul Bylaska as budget director for Vice President Ward Zimmerman's office.

Harvey, the board chairman, said that going into a holding pattern on the president-provost arrangement had nothing to do with speculation that it would pave the way for a particular candidate. That speculation

is "unfounded" and "a silly notion," he said.

The board did act on another proposed management change, at the Boy Scouts of America National Museum. The board passed a resolution endorsing the idea of an independent governing board for the museum.

The Boy Scouts of America organization will probably consider the idea later this year.

The proposed change, developed by a committee of the museum's trustees, is designed to further involve the board, made up of many national figures, in the museum's operation as it steps up a national fund-raising drive and tries to expand its services.

Murray State would have representation on the board, as it does now, but would contract with it — probably on a long-term basis — to continue its existing operation of the museum.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1989

\$1 million gift to help build Transy dorm

Herald-Leader staff report

A Lexington couple has donated \$1 million to Transylvania University to help build a 54-student residence hall on Kenilworth Court, next to the school's Thomas Athletic Field.

Doris and Don K. Poole Sr. pledged \$1 million toward the construction of the \$2 million hall. The James Graham Brown Foundation, a Louisville-based philanthropic organization, donated \$500,000 and the school paid the balance through other contributions.

The Pooles, who had wanted their donation to remain anonymous, declined to comment. Don Poole is a member of the university's Board of Curators.

"People who do these things just want their deeds to do the work," said Transylvania President Charles L. Shearer. "He (Poole) is a very modest person, and he doesn't

seek the attention or the applause."

The two-story, 19,000-square-foot hall will be named in honor of the Poole family. Construction began in July and is expected to be completed in January, 1990.

The hall will house 54 students in suite-style rooms. Officials said they hope the new hall will help ease the school's demand for student housing.

"This facility for upperclassmen and women will relieve pressures in our other residence halls brought on by record enrollments the last three years," Shearer said.

Transylvania has three dormitories, three houses and one apartment complex. Last school year, 746 of its 1,041 students lived on campus.

The hall will sport two locker rooms for intercollegiate soccer, field hockey and softball teams. It will also have a study lounge, laundry facilities and a computer room.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1989

College plan includes day-care program

OWENSBORO — On-campus day care and a more extensive outreach program for nearby counties are among the recommendations included in Owensboro Community College's five-year strategic plan.

The most remarkable thing about the plan is that it has been completed, said Mayor David Adkisson, executive director of the Citizens Committee on Education.

He said it was unusual for a young institution, especially a community college, to have such an in-depth study.

The plan, which was financed by a \$50,000 grant from BellSouth Foundation in Atlanta, may be published nationally along with a document describing the three-month planning process, Adkisson said.

Black student wins spot on KSU Board of Regents

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — The losers in the race yesterday for student regent at Kentucky State University complained that the election was held without enough notice, but they said the winner would do a good job representing students.

Anthony Tichenor, 22, a Lexington senior, held onto his board seat in an overwhelming victory.

Almost as many students voted in yesterday's special election as in regular student government elections. The winner will help choose a permanent university president to replace Raymond Burse, who stepped down in April.

The special election was required because student government President Corey Bellamy, 20, of Chicago, was ineligible to serve as a regent because he is not a Kentucky resident.

The two losing candidates, who are white, had criticized Bellamy for urging students to vote as a bloc for Tichenor, the single black candidate. Bellamy said it was important to maintain an equal number of blacks and whites on the board of regents.

Said Tichenor, "The most pressing issue on my mind is finding a qualified black president and appointing him or her."

He said that complaints about the election should not polarize the campus. "When you're in a historically black institution and you're asking for equality, surely that's not racism."

Last night, after announcing the results, Bellamy said, "If there are any wounds from this election, it's very important those wounds be healed. Now that the election's over, it's very important we come together as a family. Quality has proven itself."

The losers also complained that students did not have time to prepare a campaign.

Richard Tylicki, 20, a junior from Glasgow, criticized Bellamy for announcing the election Aug. 31 in dormitory meetings because it excluded the many white commuters.

Tylicki, a dorm resident who heard the announcement, said the filing forms were not ready until late Friday, Sept. 1, and the filing

deadline was noon the next Tuesday, the day after the Labor Day holiday.

"I expressed an interest in running last April," when Bellamy was elected student government president, "and asked him to keep me tuned," Tylicki said.

He said the election should not have been "a black-white issue" but "whoever wins, the students can't go wrong."

The other losing candidate, Tracy Whirls, 30, a Georgetown senior,

said the timing of the election "might have been a strategy or maybe they decided they had procrastinated long enough."

She said Tichenor will represent the whole campus.

Bellamy defended the timing of the election. Signs advertising it were posted on campus. He said one reason for the delay was that he wanted to be sure there was no legal way that he could serve.

Bellamy said he would like to change the state law that prevents out-of-state residents from serving as student regents, "not only at Kentucky State, but at our seven sister schools in the commonwealth."

Tichenor received 372 votes; Tylicki, 34; and Whirls, 19.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1989

KSU students hope election for regent won't divide campus

Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Student leaders at Kentucky State University say they hope an election for student regent, in which two losing white candidates criticized comments in support of the lone black candidate, won't divide the campus.

Both losing candidates said that Anthony Tichenor, the winner in Friday's special election, would do a good job of representing students.

As a board member at the primarily black school, Tichenor will help choose a permanent university president to replace Raymond Burse, who stepped down in April.

The losing candidates had criticized student government President Corey Bellamy, 20, of Chicago, for urging students to vote as a bloc for Tichenor. Bellamy said it was important to maintain an equal number of blacks and whites on the board of regents.

Tichenor, 22, a Lexington senior, said complaints about the election shouldn't polarize the campus. "When you're in a historically black institution and you're asking for

equality, surely that's not racism."

Ordinarily, the student government president serves on the board of regents. But Bellamy was ineligible because he is not a Kentucky resident.

The losing candidates — Richard Tylicki, a 20-year-old junior from Glasgow, and Tracy Whirls, a 30-year-old senior from Georgetown — also said that students did not have time to prepare a campaign.

Tylicki charged that Bellamy announced the election Aug. 31 in dormitory meetings to exclude the many white commuters. He said filing forms were not ready until late Friday, Sept. 1, and the filing deadline was noon the next Tuesday, the day after the Labor Day holiday.

Bellamy said signs advertising the election were posted on campus. He said one reason for the delay in holding the vote was that he wanted to be sure there was no legal way that he could serve.

The election had to be before the next board meeting, on Sept. 22, Bellamy said.

Tichenor received 372 votes; Tylicki, 34; and Whirls, 19.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1989

WKU gets grant for radio equipment

BOWLING GREEN — The U.S. Department of Commerce has approved a \$124,102 grant to Western Kentucky University to construct an FM radio signal repeater.

It will give Elizabethtown access to WKYU-FM, Western's public radio station.

U.S. Rep. William H. Natcher, D-2nd District, announced the grant Thursday.

Western asked the Federal Communications Commission about six months ago for a construction permit to build a 750-watt repeater just outside Elizabethtown, said David Wilkinson, Western's director of public radio.

Elizabethtown does not have access to a public radio station signal, Wilkinson said.

The grant will provide about 75 percent of the construction cost, with the rest paid for by the radio station, Wilkinson said. If the FCC approves the construction permit, the repeater could be completed within a year, he said.

A similar repeater transmitter is being constructed to serve the Henderson area and should be operational by the end of the year, Wilkinson said. WKYU-FM and WDCL-FM, its repeater station in Somerset, serve parts of 56 Kentucky counties.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1989

WKU gets grant to extend radio signal

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — The U.S. Department of Commerce has approved a \$124,102 grant to Western Kentucky University to build an FM radio signal repeater.

The transmitter will give Elizabethtown access to WKYU-FM, Western's public radio station.

U.S. Rep. William H. Natcher, D-2nd District, announced the grant Thursday.

ACC, PCC among colleges with record growth

From staff, AP dispatches

ASHLAND — Enrollment records are toppling again at Ashland and Prestonsburg community colleges and most of the state's universities.

The University of Kentucky system, citing the growth of its community colleges, expects its enrollment to peak at 59,200 students this year.

ACC, which has set its sixth consecutive enrollment record, will account for 2,853 of those. PCC will add 2,260.

Old records also are expected to fall at five other public universities — Louisville, Morehead State, Eastern Kentucky, Western Kentucky and Northern Kentucky.

Enrollment figures will not be official until the Council on Higher Education confirms them in November. The totals will vary as some students enroll or withdraw from the schools.

ACC's growth was evident in virtually all enrollment categories, including day and evening classes, on-campus and off-campus classes, and full- and part-time students. But the largest increase was in the number of full-time students, which increased 23 percent from last year.

"It's obviously a sign that the college is growing and thriving, and for our whole area it's a sign that there's a growing demand for higher education," ACC President Anthony Newberry said.

UK is expected to seek bids soon for construction of a new 300-space parking lot along Oakview Street for the two-year college. Newberry said work may begin within six weeks on the lot.

"Our parking problem is worse than ever," he said. "However, the attitude seems to be a lot better."

Prestonsburg Community College Registrar Cindy Price said her col-

lege set another record this fall at 2,260 students, compared to last year's 2,125 students.

Preliminary figures released Wednesday by UK show that about 36,100 students are enrolled in its community-college system, an increase of about 9.2 percent from last year's mark of 33,063 students.

The 23,100 students attending classes at UK's Lexington campus was only a 1.2 percent increase over last year's 22,824.

UK's total enrollment of 59,200 represents a 6 percent increase over last year's record of 55,887 students.

"It's proof that increasing numbers of students are taking advantage of what the University of Kentucky has to offer — not only in Lexington, but across the state in the community colleges," said Joseph Fink, vice chancellor for academic affairs and director of admissions.

Gary Cox, executive director of the state Council on Higher Education, said growth at the community-college level was a strong measure of progress.

"It's recognition by people in the state that in order to be productive, not only do you need to complete high school, but you need a post-secondary education," he said.

Morehead State University could not release preliminary figures Wednesday, but spokeswoman Judy Yancy said officials thought this fall's enrollment would top the school's record.

The record, set in 1978, was 7,676 students. Morehead enrolled 7,379 students last year.

If enrollment at the University of Louisville continues at its current pace, it will be the third-straight year that the school will have a record number of students, said spokesman Keith Steer.

U of L statistics compiled at the end of August show an increase of 1,656 students from the same time last year. U of L reported 20,702 students as of Aug. 29.

Northern Kentucky University expects to enroll more than 10,000 students this year, which would be the first time the school has exceeded that mark.

Registrar Jerry Legere said the school's preliminary figures show that 10,366 students have enrolled this fall — a 9.2 percent increase over last year's total of 9,497.

Eastern Kentucky University expects to set a record enrollment of more than 14,000 students. Last year's enrollment was 13,664 students.

"Our people in the admissions office tell us we've had one of the busiest summers ever," said John D. Rowlett, EKU vice president for academic affairs and research and dean of the faculties.

"It's far too early to tell exact figures, but I'd say we will exceed our previous record enrollment of 14,081 students," set in fall 1980.

Murray State University might reach its third-highest enrollment level this fall, topping the 8,000-student mark. The school said the estimated 8,000 students represented a 4.9 percent increase from last year's total of 7,628.

Western Kentucky University expects a record enrollment. However, officials said they have no estimates at this point on how far it will exceed last year's enrollment of 14,121.

WKU's community college recorded a 21 percent enrollment increase, growing from 939 students last fall to 1,134 students this term.

Estimates from Kentucky State University were not available.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1989

A lot of colleges flunking when it comes to graduating athletes

By IRVIN MOLOTSKY
© New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — At a third of American colleges with major men's basketball programs, fewer than one in five players graduate, a federal study has found. The graduation rates for football players were only a little better.

The study, an examination of National Collegiate Athletic Association statistics by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, is the most conclusive to date on the impact that athletic participation has on academic progress.

The study was done by the agency at the request of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., one of the sponsors of a bill that would require col-

leges to disclose the graduation rates of their student-athletes.

The Senate's Labor and Human Resources Committee, of which Kennedy is chairman, will hear testimony regarding the bill today.

"There is no justification for any athlete to be abused by a college sports program and then left without an education," Kennedy said. "Perhaps other steps are necessary, too. But in this situation, as in so many others, disclosure is the best place to start."

The football section of the study covered the 103 schools in Division I-A at the time of the study. The basketball section covered the 97 of those 103 schools that also had basketball programs. The individual schools were not identified.

A draft of the report, yet to be published in final form, shows that 35 of the 97 schools surveyed for basketball had graduation rates of 0 to 20 percent. Only four schools had such low rates for their enrollments as a whole.

In football, 14 of the 103 schools evaluated had graduation rates of 0 to 20 percent, whereas only five of the same institutions had such low rates for the entire student body.

The graduation rate was based on completion of degree requirements within five years. The figures collected were for the period September 1982 to September 1987.

These figures represent the low end of the spectrum. Figures also were compiled for other percentiles. For example, at the high end, eight

schools graduated 81 to 100 percent of their basketball players, and six schools graduated 81 to 100 percent of their football players.

The bill's proponents say the requirement for disclosing graduation rates would provide guidance for high school athletes and their parents and coaches when it comes time to select a college.

The main opponent of the bill is the NCAA. The association has conceded there is a problem that needs to be dealt with but questions the wisdom of a federal requirement for publishing graduation rates, partly because it might violate federal privacy laws.

Commenting on the study's findings, James Duderstadt, the president of the University of Michigan,

said, "The key to successful graduation rates is good recruiting."

Also, Duderstadt said, "I fully support the concept that schools publicly release these figures so that prospective athletes know what their chances for academic success are."

At Notre Dame, executive vice president E. William Beauchamp said while he had no specific objection to federal legislation, he would rather see the NCAA deal with the matter on its own.

"It would be unfortunate if we can't clean our own house," said Beauchamp, who also serves as Notre Dame's faculty representative to the NCAA. He called federal legislation "a last course."

Temple basketball coach John Chaney said he was not surprised by

the low graduation rate because so many of the college basketball players are inner-city youths, mainly blacks, who do not get adequate educations in grammar school or high school.

Asked whether colleges are exploiting athletes by not assuring that they get degrees, Chaney said they were not.

Colleges with low graduation rates, he said, were those that accepted students with poor high school preparation and were at least giving them "a chance to overcome a terrible background in the public schools."

"Certainly there's going to be some that won't make it," he said, "but not to give them a chance is wrong."

VISTA volunteers recruit students, tutors

By CATHIE SHAFFER

Today's Living Editor

Ask Shirley Hamilton, what the most pressing need is in any literacy program and she'll tell you immediately.

"Tutors, tutors, tutors," says Hamilton, coordinator of training for Morehead State University and supervisor of the VISTA program in a four-county area. "If we don't have tutors, we have to put people on a waiting list, and we hate to do that. When they come for help, that help should be there for them."

Finding people who need help — and the people to teach them — is what her 10 VISTA volunteers do. The VISTA — Volunteers In Service To America — program is a federal project with 10 volunteers in four counties: Bath, Morgan, Elliott and Rowan. Although VISTA volunteers once came from other parts of the country to underdeveloped areas like Appalachia, now they're chosen primarily from the communities in which they serve so that they already have a familiarity with local places, people and ways, says Hamilton.

"The volunteers' role is to recruit students and tutors," says Hamilton. "They go door to door and up in the hollows. They leave fliers, they talk to community programs and some are even tutors themselves. VISTAs aren't supposed to give direct service, but here in eastern Kentucky, they need to."

The volunteers receive a stipend of slightly over \$400 a month from the VISTA program and work full weeks. A volunteer is currently being sought in Elliott County to continue the work there.

Unlike some literacy programs, we don't put on limitations," Hamilton adds. "We serve where there's a need. If

'They go door to door and up in the hollows. They leave fliers, they talk to community programs and some are even tutors themselves. VISTAs aren't supposed to give direct service, but here in eastern Kentucky, they need to.'

— Shirley Hamilton
VISTA supervisor

someone can't get to a program because they have small children or no transportation, we go to them.

"Right now, I'm trying to establish mini sites like churches or grocery stores that can be used for tutoring. We've become innovative; a funeral home in Bath County has offered us a place, and we're also able to use the senior-citizen nutrition sites in the Gateway Area Development District."

This is the third year for the VISTA volunteer literacy program, and Hamilton is quick to point out its successes. One of the most sterling examples is the volunteer who is a graduate of the program; she progressed up through the GED program and is now out talking to others about what a difference education can make in a person's life.

"Finding tutors isn't easy," says Hamilton. "It's hard sometimes to convince people that giving up their time to help their neighbor learn to read is worthwhile. We try to get them to see that's a neighborly thing to do, just like helping them bring in their tobacco or lending a hand when someone's sick."

Dneice Adkins, a VISTA volunteer in Elliott County, knows well the problems of finding tutors, because that's a large part of what she does.

"We desperately need tutors," she says. "We could use them in the learning

center and all over the county, in every area of the county. Finding tutors is the hardest thing I have to do, because many of those who are interested in volunteering as a tutor don't want to go to the people. They want the students to come to them, to their home, but we need people who'll go out — after all, it's only three or four hours a week."

Adkins works with 18 students, tutoring them primarily at their homes. She spends an hour a week with each, which is all the time she can spare from the other part of her job — finding students.

Some of those students are tutored at home. Others are tutored at the New Hope Learning Center on Sandy Hook's Main Street, where Sister Frances Wagner serves as coordinator.

She came to Elliott County from Wisconsin four years ago when the Glenmary Mission Fathers began an outreach program in the county. Two years ago, a local group incorporated into the non-profit organization that now runs the learning center.

"We work together with the VISTA volunteers," says Wagner. "We try to bring students and tutors together, taking referrals from the VISTA volunteers and coordinating tutor training and also providing some tutors for those who can't come in because of transportation or because they have small children."

The success of the VISTA outreach and

the network of literacy programs that support it is obvious through the success of people like Hazel Gillum, 61, who couldn't read a word before she was contacted through the mission outreach program and linked to the learning center. She comes in twice a week now, and has a dream: getting her GED.

"Coming here and learning to read makes me feel better about myself," she says. "I'm getting a lot of excitement out of it and I'd like to do a lot more."

"I can read the newspaper some now, but I have a lot to go yet, a lot to learn. And I'd like to do more and more and more."

It's that desire to learn, no matter what, that's the real reward for Adkins. She gets great satisfaction out of what she does, she says; the good feeling of helping people is what keeps her out knocking on doors and talking about learning to read, count and write.

"I just had a man who's blind call and ask if I could teach him to read," she says. "I'm checking into it, and I may have to learn braille to help him. But I wouldn't mind doing that. I'll do whatever I have to."

The enthusiasm Adkins has for the work she does shows in the way she talks to prospective students.

"I tell them that when you give up hope of learning, then you may as well crawl into a hole. You're never too old to learn; I've worked with people 74, 75 years old and taught them to read and to count."

"Being illiterate is a handicap; one of the worst handicaps. If you can't read, you're more handicapped than someone who's in a wheelchair or even bedfast because you're cut off from a whole world."

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1989

KSU vote stirs concern about racial polarization

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — Kentucky State University students will elect a regent today to help choose the school's next president, amid fears of increasing racial polarization on campus.

The election is required because student government President Corey Bellamy, who was elected in April, is ineligible under state law to serve on the board of regents because he is not a Kentucky resident.

Bellamy, 21, a black senior from Chicago, has urged students to elect a black regent in order to maintain an equal number of blacks and whites on the 10-member board that will select a permanent successor to former president Raymond Burse.

Since Burse departed in April, there have been fears that the board might abandon the tradition of hiring black presidents and that KSU's historic commitment to the minority community might be in jeopardy.

The deadline for applying for president passed a week ago. About 60 people applied, and board chairman Louie B. Nunn has said he hopes the board will announce the next president by January.

KSU was once the only public university in Kentucky that was open to blacks. It became the state's public liberal arts university in 1981 as part of a statewide desegregation plan for higher education.

The majority of KSU's 2,300 students are white, although blacks make up the majority of full-time undergraduates and dominate student political life. About 27 percent of the faculty is black, and three blacks serve on the 24-member faculty Senate.

Bellamy said yesterday that he had canceled a student rally last week because "there was a possibility . . . things could have gotten out of hand." Also, the rally's planner had failed to follow university policy for scheduling assemblies, he said.

Students wanted to air a number of concerns, Bellamy said, including new restrictions on dormitory visitation.

Bellamy said that racial tensions seem to be on the rise, but he said KSU simply was "getting its share" of the strife that has erupted around the nation recently. The tension also is a sign that blacks have revived their struggle for equal rights after a lull during the Reagan years, Bellamy said.

There are three candidates for student regent in today's polling of full-time students.

The only black candidate, Anthony Tichenor, was student government president last year and a regent until July 1 when his term expired. He could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Under Kentucky law, a student elected by other students serves on the board of each public university.

Tracy Whirls, 30, a senior from Georgetown, said she decided to run for regent "because it seems like this polarization is getting worse, instead of better."

Ms. Whirls said she hoped to show that support for preserving KSU's commitment to minorities transcends racial lines.

She said uncertainty about who the next president will be has created insecurities and seems to have contributed to the tensions.

"You have people preying on those insecurities to consolidate their own power . . . There are a lot of nebulous concerns that people don't know how to vocalize. I thought trying to channel them was better than organizing hate rallies," said Ms. Whirls, the former editor of the student newspaper.

Her platform includes proposals for an African-American studies program; stronger support for recruiting low-income women to college; establishing a writing program named after black author Toni Morrison; and establishing a Ralph Ellison School of Journalism and Communications, named for the author of *The Invisible Man*, a novel about the black experience in America.

The other candidate, Richard Tylicki, a junior from Glasgow, could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Ms. Whirls said she agreed with Bellamy that the next KSU president should be black. "Until we have a society that takes seriously the idea of a black president at the University of Kentucky . . . it's important that we have a black president here as a role model for the state."

But she questioned the hasty scheduling of the election and what she said was the lack of publicity. Bellamy did not schedule the election in time for it to be announced in the bi-weekly campus newspaper.

Student Jimmie Moore, 22, a black senior from Fayetteville, N.C., agreed that the regent election has received little attention or publicity, despite its importance. He disputed the contention that tensions on campus were increasing, and he criticized Bellamy for emphasizing the racial imbalance on the faculty during a recent speech.

"It might help to have more black faculty, but everybody here knows what the ratio is." He said the biggest block to better relations between blacks and whites at KSU is that most white students are commuters and not part of dormitory life on campus. "As far as black and white students getting along, it's not a problem."

Bellamy defended the scheduling of the election. He said signs announcing the election were posted around campus last week. It was important to hold the election soon, he said, because there will be a special board meeting Sept. 22. The seven-member presidential screening committee might report on its progress at the meeting.

Interim President Mary Smith, a candidate for president, said yesterday that the only evidence of tension she has seen is normal anxiety about who the next president will be and what changes may be in store for KSU.

"Change brings discomfort. I think that's what people are experiencing. When we don't know, we worry."

Even after today's election, the racial makeup of the board could shift. The faculty will elect a regent later this month.

MSU Clip Sheet

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1989

Report questions schools' money handling

Study looks at spending on students

By Jack Brammer
and Bill Estep
Herald-Leader staff writers

FRANKFORT — School management problems exist throughout the state and are not limited to poor schools in Eastern and south-central Kentucky, according to state rankings released yesterday.

Among the surprises in the document is that Jefferson County, the state's largest school district, is listed as one of the most poorly managed districts.

In fact, Jefferson County could be placed in the state's management assistance program next year if trends continue, according to Ron Moubray, state associate superintendent for school administration and finance. Under the program, state officials provide aid to the worst-managed districts to help them out of trouble.

Out of 177 public school districts in the state, Jefferson County ranked 155th, according to the study.

A Jefferson County official, however, said the document did not accurately assess school management there because of the size of the district and other factors.

The document, known as the "Management Study Data," used various standards — such as percent of budget spent on administration, test scores and dropout rates — as telltale indicators of good and bad practices. It then ranked all 177 public school districts.

The analysis is the state's measure of school districts' effectiveness in spending money to teach children. The better a district is at channeling money into teaching children, the better its ranking, Moubray said.

"Our whole function for existing is to teach children. If you spend the monies outside of the classroom, it should be as a necessary evil," he said.

The purpose of the analysis is to identify how school districts are spending their money and changes the districts could make in spending patterns to free up money for instruction, as opposed to custodians or energy bills.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock released the most recent study — for school years 1986-87 and 1987-88 — at the request of the Lexington Herald-Leader and The Courier-Journal.

Yesterday was the first time the analysis had been released to the news media. Some education officials had been reluctant to release the information because of the potential damaging publicity.

Moubray cautioned against drawing too many conclusions from a single year's report. He said several years of data must be looked at to get a true picture of a school district's management performance.

Glasgow Independent had the best ranking; Covington Independent the worst.

Fayette County, the state's second-largest school district, and one of its wealthiest, ranked 120th.

Although the study showed many problem districts in Eastern and south-central Kentucky, problems abound "in different regions across the state," Moubray said.

Asked whether the study supported the popular notion that the worst managed schools are in Kentucky's 5th and 7th Congressional Districts in the Eastern and south-central parts of the state, Moubray said, "I can't say that is absolutely true."

He noted that some schools in Northern, Central and Western Kentucky fared poorly in the study.

Many of the problems pinpointed by the management analysis were caused by the fact that school administrators are trained as educators, not business people, Moubray said.

However, many of the problems can be blamed on politics and other bad practices, he said. Political considerations sometimes cause

school systems to make bad decisions, such as putting too many employees on the payroll to win votes.

"Our management assistance reports show very candidly that political decisions rather than educational decisions contribute to bad management of school systems. Most definitely," Moubray said.

For example, Magoffin County, which has been identified by the state as a district troubled by politics, was ranked high in the amount of money it spent on operations and maintenance — an area which includes custodial and and maintenance workers — but low in instructional spending. That contributed to its total rank of 176, next to last.

James M. Lay, director of fiscal services for the Jefferson County school system, said it was not accurate to compare that system to others in the state because, with about 93,000 students, it is about three times larger than the next-largest system.

In the state analysis, Jefferson's ranking for instructional expenses was 165 of 177 in the 1986-87 school year and 155 of 177 in the 1987-88 school year. Its transportation costs last year were tops in the state and it ranked poorly in the cost of operations and maintenance.

Lay said the study did not measure some things the Jefferson County system accomplishes in management, such as an innovative, money-saving energy program.

In addition, the study does not account for optional student and instructional services the district offers, such as magnet schools, he said.

The study concluded that Jefferson county had a high expenditure for classified employees — those employees who were not required to have certification from the state, such as aides and custodians.

But Lay said the district's cost was high because it pays for a variety of aides to help teachers.

"Those are instructional service that we would not want to give up," he said.

The district has only five too many janitors out of 10,000 employees, Lay said.

(MORE →)

Rankings of state schools' management

In rankings by the Educational Research Service Inc., Jefferson pent more than the national average for instructional aides and improvement and development of curriculum.

Moubray acknowledged that factors such as expenditures for aides could skew the rankings. But he said the study was equitable and "as fair as we humanly can get it."

Moubray also stressed that data used in the study were at least 18 months old. He said the state department planned to ask Kentucky's 1990 General Assembly to spend up to \$12 million to implement a computerized system so the state could obtain the information from schools daily.

The district that was ranked first in the analysis, Glasgow Independent, also was in the top spot last year. The analysis is a valid one, said Glasgow Superintendent Eldon Smith.

"We have always poured our money into the instructional program as much as possible," Smith said.

Students in the system traditionally score high on achievement tests — 29th in this year's ratings, which were calculated by the Herold-Leader using data from the Education Department.

"If you put your money into the instructional program, it's going to show up in the quality of students you produce," Smith said.

Each year since 1986, the state has placed in its assistance program at least five districts that are at the bottom of the study's rankings and have never been in the program. The program calls for state Education Department employees to assist with running the finances of problem districts.

The state's assistance program was formed by a special legislative session in 1985. Since its inception, 21 school districts have been placed in the program.

They include: Clinton County, Whitley County, Wolfe County, Floyd County, Perry County, Gallatin County, Pike County, Martin County, Henry County, Covington Independent, Johnson County, Frankfort Independent, Owsley County, Boyd County, Harlan County and Greenup County.

Last month, the state Board of Education placed five new school districts in the program — Jackson, Leslie, Letcher, Magoffin and Robertson counties. Some districts previously placed in the program remain in a monitoring phase.

Here is the state's ranking of how well school districts are managed, from best to worst. (I) in the district name signifies an independent district. The number that follows the name is the score assigned by the state Department of Education, based on 14 management standards.

1. Glasgow (I)	820
2. Murray (I)	1288
3. LaRue County	1328
4. McCracken County	1364
5. Fort Thomas (I)	1368
6. Barren County	1445
7. Daviess County	1470
8. Marshall County	1514
9. Southgate (I)	1546
10. Mason County	1621
11. Boyle County	1638
12. Somerset (I)	1666
13. Allen County	1688
14. Madison County	1703
15. Oldham County	1704
16. Simpson County	1720
17. Hardin County	1740
18. Russellville (I)	1755
19. Calloway County	1817
20. Taylor County	1836
21. Fleming County	1883
22. Caverna (I)	1906
23. Williamsburg (I)	1911
24. Raceland (I)	1916
25. Campbell County	1918
26. Berea (I)	1919
27. Eminence (I)	1920
28. Woodford County	1959
29. Bardstown (I)	1980
30. Anchorage (I)	1997
31. Meade County	1997
32. Russell County	1998
33. Pendleton County	2000
34. Clark County	2012
35. Bourbon County	2019
36. Breckinridge County	2022
37. Bowling Green (I)	2061
38. Bracken County	2068
39. Trigg County	2107
40. Anderson County	2122
41. Paris (I)	2144
42. Rockcastle County	2147
43. Kenton County	2154
44. McLean County	2155
45. Lyon County	2166
46. Burgin (I)	2186
47. Bath County	2191
48. Elizabethtown	2205
49. Mayfield (I)	2220
50. Russell (I)	2232
51. Harrison County	2237
52. Warren County	2244

53. Maysville (I)	2267	116. Jackson (I)	2755
54. Campbellsville (I)	2283	117. Ashland (I)	2757
55. Pineville (I)	2292	118. West Point (I)	2768
56. Logan County	2301	119. Monroe County	2771
57. Mercer County	2307	120. Fayette County	2777
58. Estill County	2310	121. Fulton County	2790
59. Danville (I)	2331	122. Providence (I)	2802
60. Ballard County	2332	123. Rowan County	2810
61. Corbin (I)	2336	124. Dawson Springs (I)	2812
62. Christian County	2350	125. Knox County	2834
63. Marion County	2357	126. Webster County	2834
64. Lewis County	2362	127. Ohio County	2840
65. East Bernstadt (I)	2364	128. Fulton (I)	2848
66. Hart County	2365	129. Pudacah (I)	2860
67. Hickman County	2378	130. Grayson County	2868
68. Bullitt County	2385	131. Grant County	2876
69. Carter County	2403	132. Knott County	2879
70. Montgomery County	2404	133. Middlesboro (I)	2890
71. Casey County	2412	134. McCreary County	2933
72. Franklin County	2415	135. Menifee County	2973
73. Hazard (I)	2418	136. Williamstown (I)	3000
74. Hancock County	2422	137. Silver Grove (I)	3082
75. Science Hill (I)	2428	138. Garrard County	3106
76. Paintsville (I)	2430	139. Harrodsburg (I)	3110
77. Bellevue (I)	2440	140. Laurel County	3128
78. Beechwood (I)	2472	141. Green County	3129
79. Todd County	2473	142. Cumberland County	3136
80. Owensboro (I)	2492	143. Union County	3147
81. Carlisle County	2497	144. Hopkins County	3150
82. Adair County	2507	145. Lawrence County	3157
83. Butler County	2510	146. Trimble County	3166
84. Augusta (I)	2519	147. Muhlenberg County	3171
85. Powell County	2522	148. Jenkins (I)	3176
86. Lincoln County	2538	149. Morgan County	3205
87. Fairview (I)	2540	150. Dayton (I)	3217
88. Henderson County	2540	151. Carroll County	3229
89. Wayne County	2544	152. Henry County	3244
90. Washington County	2569	153. Newport (I)	3265
91. Edmonson County	2577	154. Spencer County	3267
92. Nelson County	2578	155. Jefferson County	3303
93. Boone County	2605	156. Breathitt County	3306
94. Cloverport (I)	2612	157. Greenup County	3321
95. Bell County	2618	158. Elliott County	3348
96. Monticello (I)	2637	159. Owen County	3362
97. Barbourville (I)	2638	160. Jackson County	3372
98. Pulaski County	2641	161. Letcher County	3435
99. Scott County	2642	162. Robertson County	3486
100. Livingston County	2647	163. Leslie County	3487
101. Crittenden County	2648	164. Owsley County	3489
102. Lee County	2648	165. Harlan County	3558
103. Shelby County	2667	166. Floyd County	3635
104. Caldwell County	2669	167. Wolfe County	3688
105. Erlanger-Elsmere	2676	168. Frankfort (I)	3725
106. Clay County	2692	169. Clinton County	3736
107. Ludlow (I)	2702	170. Perry County	3766
108. Walton-Verona (I)	2707	171. Johnson County	3831
109. Harlan (I)	2724	172. Martin County	3896
110. Nicholas County	2724	173. Gallatin County	3964
111. Graves County	2727	174. Whitley County	4000
112. Metcalfe County	2729	175. Pike County	4024
113. Jessamine County	2743	176. Magoffin County	4102
114. Pikeville (I)	2752	177. Covington (I)	4335
115. Boyd County	2755		

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1989

Other voices: This is it?

If American University President Richard Berendzen's view of the future is accurate, we are at a zenith in educational attainment.

How's that for a scary thought?

At his annual back-to-school breakfast with reporters at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., recently, Berendzen predicted declining college achievement standards for the 1990s and beyond.

He relates plunging standards to demographic trends and fierce competition for high school graduates.

"Starting in 1993, the number of 18-year-olds will rise ... but 80 percent of the increase will be students who are black, Hispanic or Asian," he said.

According to Berendzen, the real growth industry will be in the community colleges, most of which will be providing remedial educa-

Unfortunately, educators' repeated recitations of the link between ethnicity, income and poor achievement doesn't contribute anything that isn't already known.

John H. Bunzel, president of San Jose State University, writing in The Wall Street Journal, suggests that schools stop focusing on what is outside of their control and instead "concentrate on what should be their primary mission: strong instructional leadership that will foster the academic preparation and performance of students."

Unless public education is restructured to permit all parents, not just wealthy ones, to choose schools that fit that description, Berendzen's dismal prediction is almost certain to come true.

This editorial is from The Phoenix Gazette. Guest editorials do not necessarily reflect the viewpoint of

THE PITFALLS IN FREE TUITION

BY DAVID W. FORMAN

The writer is dean of admissions and financial aid at Georgetown College.

GEORGETOWN, Ky. — Governor Wilkinson's proposal to offer free tuition to certain students attending Kentucky's public institutions is a nice idea, which aside from the questions of funding, brings at least three difficult questions or problems with it: Who would qualify? What about the private colleges? Would it really increase access to higher education?

Deciding who would qualify for free tuition sounds deceptively simple. Cutoffs by income level alone create many inequities and can even result in awarding funds to families who need it the least. In dealing with the intricacies of "adjusted gross income," sometimes the bottom-line figure can be relatively small, even for families whose cash flow and/or asset levels may be rather strong.

Is it really fair to say that one family with a \$30,000 annual income is worthy of free tuition, while another with one dollar more is not? And isn't it clearly true that a family with \$29,000 of income and one person in college is less needy than one with \$31,000 per year and three in college? These are just some of the kinds of problems such a program would face.

On the question of private colleges, free tuition limited to public institutions would be one more financial obstacle to survival, provided at taxpayer expense. Several parts of the state are served primarily by private colleges. Schools like Pikeville, Lee's Junior, Cumberland and Campbellsville provide by

far the closest basic educational programs for many counties. When you speak in terms of four-year degree availability, even more of the state is primarily served by programs at private colleges.

While 15 percent of the undergraduate students in Kentucky attend private colleges, nearly 20 percent of the graduates each year in Kentucky come from the same schools. In the long run, we won't increase access by any action that would tend

to reduce the viability of this strong, existing resource for access.

That brings us to the question whether a plan for free tuition for some families would actually increase access to education in Kentucky. One of the early things Governor Wilkinson did in his administration was to cut funding for the Kentucky Distinguished Scholars program — a move that cost needy students at Georgetown alone more than \$40,000 per year. This program

had a strong merit component and a need-based component designed to assure an education in Kentucky for the brightest and best students, including those with financial need. That action speaks louder than the Governor's words.

Existing programs — the Kentucky State Grant program and the federal Pell Grant program — are designed to make sure every student has access to higher education, regardless of family financial circum-

stances. Kentucky's program has never been fully funded and research has shown that many of the neediest students, because they tend to make up their minds about college and apply for aid late, are hurt the most because of this lack of funding.

The State Grant Program already offers tuition assistance to those with need in a way that specifically addresses the three inherent problems we see in a proposal to offer free tuition. Need for the assistance is based on multiple criteria, including income and other factors. Students at private colleges are included in the program, and research shows that access and choice in higher education are significantly enhanced.

Fully funding Kentucky's state grants would be the best way to address the question of full access for Kentucky's students. While this approach is most practical, least costly, and answers the major questions, it perhaps doesn't make the politically expedient public "splash" that a less practical but simpler sounding offer of free tuition does.

Raising the funding level of this program to provide the amount of full-tuition at the public universities to the neediest students would cost least while best meeting the educational objectives. The alternatives would be to fund a nice idea, most likely from an existing and working program like State Grants, and, for political expediency, to sacrifice the ultimate goal of true equal access we all desire.

Special to The Courier-Journal

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1989

Protest at UK targets William Sturgill's mine, union efforts in Letcher

By JAY BLANTON
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON — The University of Kentucky campus, with its book-lined walls and grassy enclaves, is a good distance from the coal mines of Eastern Kentucky.

But yesterday about 30 people gathered at UK to protest what they say is coal magnate William Sturgill's suppression of union organizers at his Big Elk Creek Coal Co. in Letcher County.

"His role as a board member, we feel, is contradictory to the things he does in terms of his business, his labor practices," said Paul Weingartner, a sociology graduate student and instructor who attended the rally. "Basically a group of us has tried to illustrate why... he is not the best person to be a board member of the university."

Weingartner said students gathered to protest working conditions at the Letcher County mine owned by Sturgill and his efforts to thwart union organizers at Big Elk.

Sturgill, who was recently reappointed to the UK board of trustees by Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, could not be reached for comment.

Students gathered about noon for the rally, which was sponsored by three UK student groups. Posters titled "UNWANTED" had been put up on campus decrying Sturgill's involvement in the coal industry.

Students listened to Sherry Brashear, a Harlan attorney representing the United Mine Workers, speak about conditions at the Big Elk mine. Brashear is involved with Kentucky Project, a group organiz-

ing union efforts in southeastern Kentucky.

About 30 people walked over to the William B. Sturgill Development Building. Adam Goldberg, a student who attended the rally, said the students renamed the building the "Big Elk Creek Workers Solidarity Building."

Chris Bush, a member of the students activist group, Socially Concerned Students, said protesters want Sturgill to "leave the board of trustees of UK, and we want him to leave the workers alone for the union election next Monday."

Workers at the mine vote Sept. 18 whether to allow the United Mine Workers Union to represent them.

Sturgill, now a director for the CSX Co., based in Lexington, was State Energy Secretary under Gov. John Y. Brown Jr. He also was a long-time chairman of the UK board of trustees, but he is most widely known for his involvement in Kentucky's coal industry.

Terry Mobley, associate vice president for administration and alumni development, said everyone is free to express their opinions about individuals. But Mobley said Sturgill has been generous to UK.

Sturgill donated the money for the development building, which was built in 1983 and is the headquarters for UK's fund-raising efforts, Mobley said.

But Weingartner said, "We believe that it's the workers' labors that provided the wealth to buy the building in the first place. It shouldn't be named the Bill Sturgill Building. It should be named for the Big Elk miners and others."

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1989

MSU ARCHIVES

State's scores on ACT drop for second year

By Joseph S. Stroud
Herald-Leader education writer

Kentucky's high school seniors performed worse on the American College Test for the second straight year, the state Education Department announced yesterday.

The national average also dropped, but Kentucky's decline was worse. Kentucky scores fell by four-tenths of 1 percent, compared with a national decline of two-tenths of 1 percent.

In Kentucky, the Class of 1989 received an average composite score of 17.8, compared with 18.2 in 1988. The national average fell from 18.8 to 18.6.

The test, used to predict success in college, measures student performance on a composite scale of 1 to 36.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock said the fact that scores declined for the second year in a row was "a red flag."

"If that were to continue, then I think we'd be very concerned about it," Brock said.

But he said the overall figure was "only down slightly." He said one possible factor in the decline was that more students took the test than did so last year.

In general, when more students take the test a decline is likely. However, only 2.1 percent more students took the test than did so last year (25,547, or 61 percent of the entire state's graduating class, took the test in 1989).

Brock also said that Kentucky's scores were consistent with those in the Southeast region of the United States.

A state-by-state ranking of states using the ACT was not available. The U.S. Department of Education is expected to compile and release one next year. In last year's ranking, Kentucky students placed 21st among the 28 states using the ACT.

Cindy Heine, associate executive director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, a citizens group formed to help reform Kentucky's schools, said the test results were discouraging.

"Clearly we can do better, and we've got to start early," she said.

Until recently, scores among students who enrolled in Kentucky's public universities had been improving. The drop in scores for all Kentucky high school students who took the ACT could affect that situation.

Average ACT scores		
Year	Kentucky score*	National score*
'78-'79	17.7	18.6
'79-'80	17.7	18.5
'80-'81	17.6	18.5
'81-'82	17.5	18.4
'82-'83	17.4	18.3
'83-'84	17.9	18.5
'84-'85	17.9	18.6
'85-'86	18.1	18.8
'86-'87	18.3	18.7
'87-'88	18.2	18.8
'88-'89	17.8	18.6

*out of a possible 36 points

Source: Council on Higher Education

Freshmen entering Kentucky's eight public universities exceeded the national average on the ACT for the first time ever in the fall of 1988, thanks partly to more selective college admissions, said Norman Snider, a spokesman for the Council on Higher Education.

Also, beginning in 1987, completion of a pre-college curriculum in high school became a requirement for admission to the eight public universities.

"We have no way of telling" yet whether the scores of this year's college freshmen have declined along with the national and state composites, Snider said.

At the University of Kentucky's main campus in Lexington, where a selective admissions policy began in 1984, the average ACT score of entering freshmen remained 22.5 this fall, for the second year in a row. Scores have been gradually climbing in recent years, and a leveling off was not a surprise, said

Ann Fister, UK associate director of admissions for operations.

In 1988, the freshman class at Kentucky's eight public universities (excluding community colleges) scored an average 19.3 compared with 19.1 for the freshman class nationwide (including community and private colleges), Snider said.

In the UK community college system, the ACT average was 15.4 in 1988, slightly below the national average of 15.9 for similar two-year schools, Snider said.

Scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test, the other major national measure of high school students' achievement, were also released this week. The results were more promising, but only 10 percent of Kentucky seniors took the SAT.

Kentucky placed 13th among the states in a composite of the verbal and math sections of the SAT, but educators cautioned that such a result should be taken with a grain of salt because so few took it.

Kentucky students received an average score of 477 on the verbal part of the test, up two points from last year's average, and 519 on the math part, a four-point increase.

Staff education writer Jamie Lucke contributed to this article.

Rowan lands 4 on National Merit list

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1989

By Kevin Nance
Herald-Leader staff writer

MOREHEAD — Kentucky's troubled public education system may be under unprecedented scrutiny, but things at Rowan County High School are looking up.

The school doubled its number of National Merit Scholarship semifinalists from two last year to four this year, the highest number in Eastern Kentucky.

Another student, Glenn Sibadogil of Malaysia, would have qualified for the honor if he had been a U.S. citizen.

"I think we're seeing more and more interest from parents who see the value of education," Assistant Principal Janies Reeder said. "Parents who actually encourage their children to drop out at the legal age — we're seeing fewer and fewer of those."

For the second consecutive year, Lexington's Henry Clay High School led the state in

semifinalists — 17 this year. The honor is based on the students' scores on the Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test.

Louisville's Ballard and St. Xavier high schools were second with 11 semifinalists each. Close behind were Lexington's Bates Creek and Lafayette high schools, with 10 each.

About 15,000 students nationwide were chosen as semifinalists by the National Merit Scholarship Corp. The students are competing nationally for 6,000 college scholarships, worth more than \$23 million, that will be awarded by the end of the school year.

Even with the success at Rowan County,

the school's semifinalists say there's room for improvement.

"Athletics is something a school can get excited about, but it's hard for students to say, 'Oh boy, we've got four National Merit Scholarship semifinalists in our school this year,'" said Paige Daniel, one of the semifinalists. The others are Kolby Kappes, Matthew Cutts and Paul Brewer.

"I'm glad to represent our school this way to the state," said Miss Daniel, the school's Student Council president. "But we don't get a lot of recognition for academics among our peers."

All of the semifinalists are concerned about the state of education in Kentucky. But like legislators and others, they are finding solutions hard to come by.

"At Boys' State (a program for high school boys that stresses leadership skills), we had an opportunity to draft our own education system," said Cutts, who, with Brewer, is on the school's computer team that has won the state championship two years in a row.

"But we, too, were paralyzed by indecision and were not able to pass a comprehensive plan," Matthew said. "Maybe what we need to do is look at how other states solve their problems."

Miss Daniel, who has been an exchange student in Japan, agreed.

"All the rumors about how good the schools in Japan are were true: In Japan, education is respected," she said. "That's what we need here. Unfortunately, we're entrenched in this cycle where education is not important to parents, so it's not important to their kids."

Several parents of the Rowan County semifinalists are connected with education; some are teachers. But despite misgivings, none of the students plan to enter their parents' careers.

"Go into teaching? No way, because it's not respected," said Miss Daniel, who is considering a career in journalism. "Both my parents are teachers, and that's the only field they don't want me to go into. The thing is, you've got to make teaching a profession that bright people want to go into."

Funneling more money into public schools wouldn't make an immediate difference, she said. "But in about 20 years, when we start encouraging kids like us to teach with higher pay, and with promises that we're going to have of kids that care, then eventually we're going to get out of this."

U of L puzzled at its lack of success in attracting minority vendors' bids

By FRAN JEFFRIES
Business Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — The University of Louisville has had little success in attracting ethnic minority vendors to bid on its contracts, and the University of Kentucky doesn't even maintain records on the amount of business it does with minority firms.

Officials from the two universities testified in Frankfort yesterday before a legislative panel investigating how minority businesses are faring in doing business with the state.

Since last October U of L has sent more than 350 invitations to bid on contracts to ethnic minority firms. It did not receive responses to 266 invitations. The university heard from minority vendors who decided not to bid on 54 contracts. Of the minority vendors who bid on 39 contracts, five were awarded contracts totaling \$265,304, according to Larry Owsley,

U of L's vice president for administration.

"We've been making a concerted effort to get more minority participation," Owsley said. "We've asked groups why people aren't responding."

He cited several reasons minority vendors have received few contracts from the university, including not being able to provide particular items; not being able to perform the work; or not being the lowest bidder.

Owsley said the four minority firms that have received the largest contracts from U of L are Mr. Klean Janitorial, whose contracts total \$313,286 since May 1987; Clint Chemicals, \$58,071 since September 1986; MGB Computers, \$30,598 since January; and Incentives, an office supplies vendor, \$25,270 since January 1987.

UK maintains no records of the ethnic or racial makeup of companies it invites to bid on contracts, said Jack Blanton, vice chancellor for administration.

"We felt, maybe mistakenly in retro-

spect, that the creation of such records could have been perceived as leading to preferential treatment," Blanton told the legislators.

He said UK follows the state Model Procurement Code, which requires it to award bids to the lowest qualified bidder.

"We send invitations to bid to minority vendors, but what we have not done is kept score because we have not had any complaints in Lexington over the past seven years."

Rep. Albert Jones, D-Paducah, chairman of the subcommittee on general government who led the hearing, tried to impress upon Blanton the importance of keeping such records.

"If you don't keep any records at all, then you don't know if you have a problem," Jones said.

While Blanton agreed, he countered that if such records are kept, some minorities might use the information to try to show a pattern of discrimination.

School panel OKs guidelines for big changes

New system would reward schools, create independent police agency

By Jamie Lucke
Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — Guidelines approved yesterday could lead Kentucky to a radically new education landscape in which school staffs would wield more power while a new, independent state agency would police schools.

The Task Force on Education Reform curriculum committee yesterday endorsed a 12-point statement of principles.

If approved by the full task force Oct. 4, the 12 ideals would guide the state's education overhaul, said the chairman of the committee, Sen. David Karem, D-Louisville.

The statement, though general, paves the way for "a dramatic departure from what is currently happening in certain instances," Karem said.

One such departure — a proposed system of rewards and sanctions aimed at school staffs on the basis of student performance — caused immediate controversy.

David Allen, president of the Kentucky Education Association, warned that the gulf between rich and poor schools would grow. Such inequities provoked the lawsuit that launched the current court-ordered reform.

"Before we start addressing rewards, our schools have to start operating on a somewhat level playing field," Allen said.

"The schools that are excelling by current standards will be the

ones that most likely will win those rewards. You're talking about winners and losers and that runs counter to equity."

But committee consultant David Hornbeck of Washington, D.C., who drafted the 12 principles, disagreed.

Hornbeck said schools should be judged on progress toward achieving statewide goals — and that the farthest behind would have an easier time showing progress.

The committee did not say what form the rewards or sanctions should take.

But state Education Secretary Jack Foster, a committee member, stressed they must be "meaningful." Foster drafted Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's unsuccessful 1988 plan to pay cash bonuses to the staffs of schools that improve.

The committee took issue with the idea that "schools cannot succeed alone" and instead adopted the principle that schools must reach out to communities and parents.

Sen. David Williams, R-Burkesville, said that "we have schools that are going to have to succeed virtually alone" especially in mountain counties where adults are undereducated.

Williams also said that the com-

mittee must decide how to deal with bad teachers, despite adopting the principle that the school should be the primary unit for measuring success.

The committee called for some way to assess and enforce laws from outside the current education system but shied from specifics.

Several legislators, however, have called for creating an agency or inspector general, independent of the state education department, to monitor schools, while the department took on more of an assistance role.

Rep. Pat Freibert, R-Lexington, said the first principle — that all students can learn — may be the most important because some Kentucky educators have consoled themselves with the false notion that poverty makes some children unteachable.

Statement of principles for reform

Here is the statement of principles by the curriculum committee of the Task Force on Education Reform:

- All students can learn and nearly all at high levels.
- We know how to successfully teach all students.
- Curriculum content must reflect high expectations, and instructional strategies must be successful ones.
- Ours must be a performance-based system. Too often the question we ask our schools is, "Did you do what you were told?" The right question is, "Did it work?"
- Ours must be a system in which school performance results in appropriate consequences.

- School based staff should have a major role in shaping instructional strategies.

- School staff must be equipped with the capacity to make good instructional decisions.

- Non-essential regulations must be reduced significantly.

- Schools have responsibility for outreach to homes and communities.

- What is tested will heavily influence what is taught.

- Learning begins early and does not end with high school graduation.

- There is a need to provide for a measure of independent assessment and enforcement authority.

A natural rivalry

Morehead State University and Marshall University met on the football field for the 40th time Saturday night; unfortunately, that could be the last time.

With the Thundering Herd planning to move up to Division I-A with the completion of its 30,000-seat stadium in 1991, Marshall is losing interest in continuing to play the Division I-AA Eagles, despite the fact that the campuses are only 60 miles apart. There currently are no more games scheduled between the two long-time rivals.

We hope the rivalry continues. It has served both schools well.

To be sure, Marshall holds a commanding edge in the series: 27-10-3. Even when the Thundering Herd was suffering through two decades of losing seasons, Marshall managed to play well against the Eagles. More-

head has not beaten the Herd since 1986. After playing even for the first half, Morehead proved to be no match for the more experienced Marshall on Saturday night as the Herd coasted to a 30-7 victory.

But Saturday's game also provided a strong argument for continuing the series: The more than 18,000 fans there on a hot, muggy night was the third largest in Fairfield Stadium history. The game provides a rare opportunity to attract hundreds of fans of both schools, and it will continue to be a big draw even if the schools are playing in different divisions.

If a Division I-AA powerhouse like Marshall can pick up an easy win by playing a NAIA school like Catawba, a Division I-A Marshall can continue to play it neighbor to the west.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1989

New chancellor offers his agenda, urges UK to hold to standards

By Andrew Oppmann
Herald-Leader staff writer

The University of Kentucky's Lexington campus should hold itself to national standards and avoid doling out money across the board to mediocre programs, its new chancellor says.

Robert Hemenway unveiled his agenda for the campus yesterday during a speech to about 200 faculty and staff members and students.

"If we have national standards and expect national rankings for our athletic teams, then Lord knows we should have it for our academic efforts," Hemenway said.

He said the campus bureaucracy needed to dispel the "across-the-board thinking" that dictated some budget decisions. He said more money should be given to good programs and less to mediocre ones.

"We need to distinguish between mediocre, good and excellent," he said. "Let's be honest with ourselves about what we're achieving."

Hemenway, who became the chief administrative officer of the Lexington campus in July, said the campus "can't be everything to everybody. We'd rather be the best thing to somebody."

However, he said the campus should "aspire to be a national university" by building on its initiatives in research and strengthening its efforts to publicize professorial findings.

Hemenway's agenda contained few specific proposals. The chancellor said the effort was a starting point he would use to formulate plans. Other points in his agenda for the campus included:

- Creation of a teaching award that would reward superior classroom performance by boosting a faculty member's salary by \$3,000.

- Encouraging more students to explore science, engineering and education as careers. "We've created this high-tech society, but are not educating the people to run it," Hemenway said.

- Making the Lexington campus a model workplace. Hemenway said the campus "should be a place where racism has no voice" and where barriers for women and minorities do not exist.

- "Internationalizing the campus" by strongly supporting international programs, welcoming more international students and perhaps requiring that all undergraduates have "some kind of international experience" before graduating, Hemenway said.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1989

Can free college tuition be fair?

By David Forman

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's proposal to offer free tuition to certain students attending Kentucky's public institutions is a nice idea that, aside from the questions of funding, brings at least three difficult questions or problems with it: Who qualifies? What about the private colleges? Will it really increase access to higher education?

Deciding who will qualify for free tuition sounds deceptively simple. Cutoffs by income alone create many inequities and can even result in awarding funds to families that need it least. In dealing with the intricacies of "adjusted gross income," sometimes the bottom line can be relatively small, even for families whose cash flow and/or asset levels may be rather strong.

Is it really fair to say that one family with a \$30,000 income is worthy of free tuition, while one with a dollar more is not? And isn't it true that a family with \$29,000 in income and one person in college is less needy than one with \$31,000 and three in college? These are just some of the problems such a program would face.

Free tuition limited to public institutions would be one more financial obstacle to survival for private colleges, provided at taxpayer expense. Several areas are served primarily by private colleges. Schools such as Pikeville, Lees Junior, Cumberland and Campbellsville provide by far the closest basic education programs for many

The author

David W. Forman is dean of admissions and financial aid at Georgetown College.

counties. When you speak in terms of four-year degree availability, even more of the state is primarily served by programs at private colleges.

While 15 percent of the undergraduate students in Kentucky attend private colleges, nearly 20 percent of the graduates come from the same schools. In the long run, we won't increase access by any action that would tend to reduce the viability of this strong existing resource for access.

That brings us to whether free tuition for some families would actually increase access to education. One of the early things Wilkinson did in his administration was to cut funding for the Kentucky Distinguished Scholars program — a move that cost needy students at Georgetown College alone more than \$40,000 a year. This program had a strong merit component designed to assure an education in Kentucky for the brightest and best students, including those with financial need. That action speaks louder than the governor's words.

Existing programs — the Kentucky State Grant program and the federal Pell Grant program — are designed to make sure every student has access to higher education, regardless of family financial cir-

cumstances. Kentucky's program has never been fully funded; and research has shown that many of the neediest students, because they tend to make up their minds about college and apply for aid late, are hurt most by this lack of funding.

The Kentucky State Grant program already offers tuition assistance to those with need in a way that specifically addresses the three inherent problems we see in a proposal to offer free tuition. Need for the assistance is based on multiple criteria, including income and other factors. Students at private colleges are included in the program, and research shows that access and choice in higher education are significantly enhanced.

Fully funding Kentucky's state grants would be the best way to address the question of full access for students. While this is most practical, least costly and answers the major questions, it perhaps doesn't make the politically expedient "splash" that a less practical but simpler sounding offer of free tuition does.

Raiding the funding level of this program to provide the amount of full tuition at public universities to the neediest students would cost least and best meet the education objectives. The alternative will be to fund a nice idea, most likely from an existing and working program such as state grants; and for political expediency, sacrifice the ultimate goal of true equal access we all desire.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1989

Academic caliber of students attending states' public colleges may be rising

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — College admission-test scores show that the academic caliber of students at Kentucky's public colleges might be rising.

Reacting to news that Kentucky high school students' scores on the state's most-used admission test have fallen slightly, the state Council on Higher Education reported that average American College Test scores have risen among Kentucky freshmen enrolling at the state's colleges.

Kentucky high school graduates who enrolled at the state's eight universities last fall earned a 19.3 average composite score on the ACT, said council spokesman Norman

Snider. That average was up from an average score of 18.8 in the fall of 1987.

"We think it's an encouraging sign," Snider said.

Last fall's average of entering students at Kentucky state universities also was better than the national ACT average for the first time, but the two figures aren't strictly comparable, Snider said.

The national average score of 19.1 reflects scores earned by freshmen at all sorts of collegiate institutions, not just public universities, he said.

Snider said the rise in ACT scores might reflect the high school curriculum required for admission to all of Kentucky's universities since 1987, as well as additional admission standards at some universities, including the University of Kentucky

and University of Louisville.

At the 14 schools in the University of Kentucky Community College System, the average composite ACT score for Kentucky freshmen last fall was 15.4, up two-tenths of a point from the fall of 1987, Snider said.

He said it will be several months before the council knows average composite ACT scores for students entering Kentucky colleges this fall.

In Kentucky, "virtually every entering freshman has taken the ACT," he said.

The ACT released score reports Tuesday showing that the class of 1989 at Kentucky high schools earned an average composite score of 17.8, four-tenths of a point below the average for the class of 1988.

—A service of the Office of Media Relations—

COLLEGE ATHLETICSBY BRIAN L. GOFF, ROY M. HOUSEN,
RICHARD P. CANTRELL AND ROBERT W. PULSINELLI

The writers are professors in the Department of Economics at Western Kentucky University.

Recently, three Western Kentucky University professors wrote an article criticizing intercollegiate expenditures at WKU and calling for Western to cut the cord. The editors of *The Courier-Journal* responded with high praise for the article, stating that the analysis demolished all opposition.

With that kind of praise, a rebuttal may appear foolish, but we present one anyway. We do not debate the philosophical questions of whether colleges should function as producers of athletics. We question the supposed "hard facts" on which the professors make their case. Instead of resting on hard facts, we think the report to the WKU Faculty Senate wears its ethical conclusions on its sleeve with an appeal to pseudo-facts used to justify a foregone conclusion.

We have one point of agreement with our colleagues — WKU does not generate proceeds like the UK's of college athletics. The three professors, though, do not comprehend how much these schools make on net, when they assert that only a few of the big schools "turn a profit."

What is forgotten is the non-profit setting of college athletics. The Michigans, Texas and the like, with revenues well in excess of \$10 million per year, are hardly struggling. Without stockholders or proprietors, though, no one has a direct claim on any residual proceeds. The managers, therefore, have little incentive to show a surplus. In contrast, some new expense is found into which to unload any possible surplus.

We see this behavior in the U. S. government bureaucracy, in the military, and, yes, even in academic departments of universities. In fact, managers will often use a budget deficit as evidence that their division requires a higher allocation.

The professors have bought into the NCAA's rhetoric about soaring costs and schools losing money without understanding that the NCAA and the large producers are the most successful cartel of our day.

In a similar vein, our colleagues treat "expenses" in the budget numbers as costs important for business decisions. They are not the same.

For example, a large expense item for athletics is food costs. However, in the past the meals eaten by athletes at WKU have been priced at "retail" levels. Although one can add up these numbers, they do not represent

the true costs to the university. The actual cost is the amount expended by Food Services to pay for the food and any additional labor hours (probably very few) necessary to prepare enough extra for the athletes. The actual food cost is about 40 percent of the retail price. Would the refining division of an oil company charge its sales and distribution division the price consumers pay for gas?

The same problem is present when the university has had excess capacity in its dorm rooms and classes but charged the athletic department an "expense" for room and tuition as if the athletic department were outside of the university. Again, if GM moved a new manager into an idle office that already had been paid off, would GM add in the construction costs of that office in its annual report?

Even on the revenue side, important items are omitted. Most outstanding are concession revenues. These are in the neighborhood of \$100,000 per year but are counted in Food Services revenues. Obviously, without the sporting events, these would disappear.

Another overlooked revenue source comes from the conference revenue-sharing agreement. WKU does not have to participate in the NCAA tournament to benefit from these revenues. In 1986, for instance, Western was one of four Sun Belt teams to make the tournament. Three of these teams went to the second round of the tournament so that conference revenues approached \$1.5 million. These revenues circulated among all eight Sun Belt schools.

Once the true costs and full revenues are taken into account, it is not at all clear that dropping athletics would increase available funds to other parts of the university. It might do just the opposite. Only a truly rigorous and economically sound study of costs and revenues would tell the answer. Also, this does not even consider any indirect benefits.

Our colleagues and *The Courier's* editors want to dismiss the indirect benefits with a swoop of the hand. These would include general alumni gifts, enrollment, and so on. The WKU professors in their report rely on a single piece of research published in a journal of marginal quality. Two Clemson University economists have research showing strong indirect benefits to college athletics. One appeared in one of the most widely read and recognized (by objective standards) professional journals in economics.

The irony in all of this is amusing. While faculty at many institutions bang the drums condemning athletic expenditures, those same faculty — along with coaches and administrators — continue to benefit from the revenues and enormous popularity of college athletics. Certainly, from a historical perspective, this is true even at Western. If any appeal is to be made for stopping a drain of funds, it is the drain from the athletes generating large revenues to institutions, and not the other way around.

Special to The Courier-Journal

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1989

WKU to have record enrollment

BOWLING GREEN — Western Kentucky University will post a record enrollment this year, according to preliminary figures released Wednesday.

The tentative headcount of 14,694 this year would represent a second consecutive year of record enrollment — a 4 percent rise over last year's record of 14,121 students.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1989

4 Kentucky universities have record enrollment

Herald-Leader staff report

The University of Louisville expects to set another enrollment record this year, according to tentative figures released yesterday.

U of L reported 23,073 students enrolled on its campus this year, a 5.4 percent increase over last year's mark of 21,901, said university spokeswoman Denise Fitzpatrick.

"This is Kentucky's most populous city, so that's responsible for a lot of our enrollment jump," Ms. Fitzpatrick said. "We've stepped up our recruitment and retention efforts. We're getting more adults than we've ever had."

Also, Morehead State University and Western Kentucky University reported record enrollments based on preliminary numbers.

At Morehead, 7,917 students enrolled this fall, a 7.3 percent increase over last year's figure of 7,379. It tops the university's previous high mark of 7,676 students set in 1978.

Morehead President C. Nelson Grote said school enrollment has increased by 39 percent since fall 1985. "We've shattered all records," he said.

Western Kentucky's tentative figures reflected a second consecutive year of record enrollments. This year's head count is 14,694, an increase of about 4 percent over last year's 14,121 mark.

And at Transylvania University, the private Lexington school broke its 1987 record enrollment this year.

According to figures released yesterday, the school signed up 1,076 students — an increase of 3.3 percent from last year.

Enrollment figures will not be official until confirmed by the state Council on Higher Education in November.

Surprise tuition increase voted down

Study might determine college cost for 1990

By Jamie Lucke
Herald-Leader education writer

LOUISVILLE — Kentucky college students who were gearing up to fight a surprise acceleration in tuition can relax for a while.

But the Council on Higher Education will launch a study in 1990 that could remove some of the brakes on tuition at public institutions.

University presidents might seek a last-minute increase before next fall, if the next state budget starves higher education, University of Louisville President Donald Swain said yesterday.

Swain told the council yesterday that the eight university presidents decided about two weeks ago not to seek tuition increases in excess of those that would normally take effect. Under the current policy, the increases would range each year from about 7 percent at the community colleges to about 11 percent at the regional universities for 1990-92. The increase would be about 9 percent at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville each year.

"If a disastrous budget situation develops in the next General Assembly, we reserve the right to offer different advice at that time," said Swain, the presidents' spokesman.

Earlier in the summer, the presidents had considered alternatives for raising additional operating money through higher tuition rates.

MSU ARCHIVES

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1989

Alarmed student leaders began gearing up to fight what they feared would be excessive and unfair tuition increases.

Yesterday, Jim Hill, a UK law student and the student representative on the council, said the presidents' decision was good news.

Hill did not ask the council to vote on his resolution that would have blocked tuition increases in excess of those already authorized under council policy. "I think it was very important this issue be brought before the council," Hill said. "I'm pleased this thing has worked itself out."

Swain played down the likelihood that the presidents would have sought accelerated tuition increases. He said it was never an issue that the presidents were simply considering alternatives and that there "was not much logic" in Hill's alarm.

Hill said: "A month ago it was a very active issue."

Council Chairman Michael Harrel said the council would "undertake a significant study of tuition" next year that could result in policy changes.

The current policy for setting tuition has been in effect since 1981. It ties increases to the per capita income of Kentuckians.

Without a push from the presidents, the council would not have veered from the policy in establishing tuition for the next two budget years, Harrel said.

In November, the council will vote on setting a semester's tuition at the following rates:

- University of Kentucky community colleges — \$320 for 1990-91 and \$340 the next year. It's currently \$300.

- University of Kentucky and University of Louisville — \$750 for 1990-91 and \$810 the next year. It's currently \$690.

- Regional universities — \$590 for 1990-91 and \$650 for the next year. It's currently \$530.

UK willing to give up being biggest if it builds image of being brightest

By Andrew Oppmann
Herald-Leader staff writer

Pop quiz: Which has more students, the University of Kentucky's Lexington campus or the University of Louisville?

Answer: UK — just barely. U of L reported a tentative enrollment of 23,073 students this year, an increase of 5.4 percent from last year. That number is only 27 fewer than the 23,100 attending classes in Lexington.

Bonus question: Which Kentucky university boasts the largest number of incoming freshmen?

Answer: Not UK. According to enrollment estimates, Western Kentucky University expects to equal the number of incoming freshmen it had last year, 2,860 students. About 2,700 freshmen came to UK's Lexington campus this year.

What's happened to UK? Administrators say the low preliminary figures are due to UK's selective admissions policy begun in 1984, an attempt to restrict the school's size and enhance its quality.

If these figures are certified by the state Council on Higher Education in November, UK could lose some bragging rights.

The size of UK's main campus and the number of new freshmen coming to Lexington each year are among the statistics cited each year by the university.

Some who follow higher education issues, however, think that the drop in tentative enrollment figures will not have a negative effect for UK. They say that UK doesn't have to be the biggest school to be the flagship.

"I guess the bottom line is that I'm not alarmed about anything that turns a few students away from UK because they've raised their standards," said Al Smith, host of KET's "Comment on Kentucky" and a former member of the Council on Higher Education.

Some may be upset about rival U of L catching up to UK in main-campus enrollment, said Lexington lawyer Larry Forgy. But Forgy, a member of UK's Board of Trustees, said, "I don't believe that's the important issue."

And U of L officials concede that while this year's record enrollment mark was an accomplishment for the school, the growth has its costs — overcrowded facilities and stretched budgets.

Qualitative growth

UK President David Roselle said a university "should be big enough to be comprehensive in its offerings, but small enough that the students have an identity." Citing recent national studies, he said that number should be about 20,000 students.

Roselle said UK was limited by the number of students it can adequately support, given its already large enrollment, and its set number of classrooms, facilities and residence halls.

"The growth that we should experience should be qualitative in nature. That is the kind of growth that we should shoot for," he said.

In 1984, UK installed the toughest selective admissions standards of any Kentucky public university. UK uses a formula based on scores from the American College Test and high school grades to screen applicants.

Before the policy was put into effect, applicants needed only a high school diploma to get into UK.

Roselle said the goal was to make enrollment at the university a goal for high school students to work toward.

While certain U of L programs are selective in admissions, students who do not meet standards set for selected fields can enroll in the university's preparatory division, said U of L President Donald Swain.

"If we had community colleges, like UK, we wouldn't need a preparatory division," he said.

UK officials have been pleased with the results of their policy: Since 1984, the average score on the American College Test by incoming freshmen increased from 19.7 to 22.5 this year. The average state score is 17.8, while the national mark is 18.6.

Growth at U of L has more than tripled since it changed from a semiprivate municipal institution to a state university in 1970. Swain said the school had about 7,000 students when it joined the state system.

U of L spokeswoman Denise Fitzpatrick called the growth ironic.

"From our perspective, it's a great thing, enrollment-wise," she said. "But it brings us to a crossroad. We're going to have to have more funding, or we're going to have to also consider limiting enrollment. . . ."

"We're bursting at the seams. We'll have to consider a major policy on enrollment limits unless we get some relief — soon."

Research and service

Harry M. Snyder, director of the U.S. Office of Surface Mining, is a former executive director of the Council of Higher Education and a former UK administrator. He said he thought parity between the campuses would not result in a drop in UK's prestige or status.

"It should not have that effect because the flagship designation is not strictly based on enrollment," Snyder said through a spokeswoman.

Almost parity

Enrollments at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville are almost even this school year.

1988-89	21,901
UK	22,824
1989-90	23,073
UK	23,100

Source: UK/U of L admission offices

Herald-Leader/Chris Ware

"Rather, it is based on the role that it serves as the principal institution for the state — including research and service," he said.

Snyder's successor on the council, Gary Cox, said: "To measure the University of Kentucky by the number of its students would be a drastic mistake."

Cox said U of L had an urban mission, meaning it needs to attract more students in and around Louisville, the state's largest city. UK's mission is broader, however: It is the state's leading research university, and provides numerous state-wide services and the most doctoral programs.

"Size and success, when you look at the flagship, are not relationships that are meaningful," he said.

Political problem?

Smith, a longtime observer of Kentucky politics, said UK would not be hurt politically by the new figures. He points out that when UK's main campus is coupled with its community college system, UK boasts the largest enrollment of any state higher education entity — 59,200 students.

Forgy, who considered running against Democratic Gov. Wallace Wilkinson in 1987 as a Republican candidate, agreed.

"With the colleges, UK's enrollment is way over. If anybody gets to counting heads, we'll count that way. We're not in any enrollment competition with the University of Louisville," he said.

The Dream Game

U of L, UK in virtual dead heat in enrollment contest

By ROBIN GARR
Staff Writer

Forget the trumped-up basketball rivalry between the Cardinals and the Wildcats: The University of Louisville and the University of Kentucky are locked in a virtual dead heat in a contest that literally involves every student on campus.

In preliminary reports sent to the Council for Higher Education yesterday, officials of Kentucky's two largest universities revealed that estimated overall enrollment — the total of full-time and part-time students this fall — is almost exactly the same at both colleges.

U of L's estimated enrollment is a record 23,073, a figure that is not likely to vary by more than a few dozen when final figures are tallied Nov. 15, spokeswoman Denise Fitzpatrick said.

UK officials rounded their enrollment es-

timate to an even 23,100, but that figure also is considered "very close," according to spokesman Ralph Derickson.

UK has far more full-time students — an estimated 17,400 to U of L's 12,690 — but U of L's student body is growing faster.

Specifically, U of L's estimated enrollment is up 5.4 percent from last school year, while UK's enrollment increased a puny 1.2 percent.

As with the basketball "Dream Game," only bragging rights are at stake, but U of L partisans could be expected to exercise the rights loudly if the Louisville university caught up with its Lexington rivals for the first time, Fitzpatrick said.

Derickson, on the other hand, suggested that the matter is really too trivial to merit serious discussion.

"I doubt that anyone here would want to offer a comment about that," he said. "I'm certainly not going to say anything."

UK officials also announced recently that estimated enrollment in the university's 14 community colleges increased to 36,100 students from about 33,000 last year, Derickson said.

That included a record 9,035 students at Jefferson Community College in Louisville, a 10.1 percent increase over last year, spokeswoman Lea Ann Meredith Johnson said.

An estimated 2,640 students are enrolled at Bellarmine College in Louisville, a modest increase of about 2.2 percent, spokeswoman Rebecca Towles said.

That includes 1,187 full-time students, she said.

Enrollment was virtually stable at Spalding University in Louisville, with 1,112 students, compared with 1,121 last year. Provost John Dillon said.

That includes a total of 509 full-time students, compared with 422 last year.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1989

AT&T gift provides computers, software for UK students, faculty

By Andrew Oppmann
Herald-Leader staff writer

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. yesterday gave the University of Kentucky \$1.1 million in computer hardware and software to be used by students and faculty in engineering, computer science and robotics.

John Queen, an AT&T data branch manager for Kentucky, Arkansas and Tennessee, said he thought the gift would improve "the quality and delivery of academic instruction at universities."

"We enjoy the relationship we have with the University of Kentucky," Queen said. "We appreciate them as friends and customers."

AT&T has donated more than \$2.5 million in computer equipment

over the last few years, said UK President David Roselle. "This fits our strategy to further enhance the university's ability to take the lead in computing," he said.

"AT&T's generosity and far-sightedness will greatly enhance the information needs of students and faculty well into the high-technology 1990s."

UK will receive three 3B2/1000 computer units, which handle 16 million instructions a second. In addition, AT&T will provide 40 work stations and the programming needed to link the workstations to the main units through a high-speed data network.

The equipment will allow students to send messages to other students and faculty by computer,

link computers to exchange information; and solve complex equations.

"This is an exciting moment," said Vincent Drnevich, acting dean of the College of Engineering. He said the computers will be used by the engineering college, the Center for Robotics and Manufacturing Systems and the computer science department.

Fred Trutt, associate engineering dean for academic affairs and chairman of the committee which applied for the AT&T grant, said UK anticipates having the equipment in hand by October and in operation soon afterward.

Queen said UK competed for the donation through AT&T's University Equipment Donation program.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1989

Give scholarships to Kentucky players

What's going on here? The Aug. 27 Herald-Leader review of Kentucky college football contained the rosters of the various "Kentucky" college teams. It seems that only our private colleges are fielding "real Kentucky" teams this year.

The University of Louisville football team is really from Florida, Ohio and Illinois; and Eastern Kentucky University's team is largely from Florida and Ohio. The University of Kentucky's football team, while heavily from Kentucky, seems to depend heavily on out-of-state recruitment as well.

With our education budgets so tight in each of Kentucky's institutions of higher

learning, the several millions of dollars set aside by our state institutions for athletic scholarships needs to be carefully reviewed. Most of our football money seems to be going to out-of-state students brought in to represent our state, apparently for the benefit of the athletic boosters of our state colleges.

All this seems a strange way to operate institutions of higher learning in a state needing desperately to educate its own youth. Perhaps our public institutions need to take some lessons from Georgetown and Centre to see how to field a "genuine Kentucky" football team.

RICHARD B. DRAKE

Berea

Campus buildings said in good shape

By MARK R. CHELLGREN
Associated Press

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — An architect's report has found that state university buildings — worth a total of about \$1.2 billion — are in relatively good condition.

The chairman of the Council on Higher Education said that more must be done to ensure they stay that way.

The Banks Report, named for its author, Frankfort architect David Banks, found that maintenance and the overall state of repair of buildings on Kentucky college campuses has improved.

Just a few years ago, Banks said, there were legitimate concerns about long-term maintenance be-

cause of budget crunches. Though conditions have improved, Banks said, it is not "a time to cut back in maintenance."

The 67-page report released to the council yesterday gives an overall view of plant maintenance on every university and community college campus. Not all buildings were included; dormitories, for example, were not examined.

Individual buildings were rated in good, fair or poor condition. Banks said a poor rating could result from neglected maintenance or lack of modern facilities, such as the continued use of hot-water radiators for heat.

Michael Harreld, chairman of the higher-education panel, said the report represented an important issue.

He noted that the state has made a significant investment in the physical plants at universities.

"We haven't paid the kind of attention to the stewardship of that money we should have," said Harreld, a Louisville banker. "Only when you really look into it, do you realize we're not doing a very good job."

Harreld said the council could begin demanding that universities be more responsible in setting capital construction priorities.

Thus, new buildings might be delayed in favor of spending to upgrade utilities, Harreld said.

Here are the ratings for the buildings on each campus:

■ Eastern Kentucky University: 94 percent good, 6 percent fair.

■ Kentucky State University: 80 percent good, 20 percent fair.

■ Morehead State University: 54 percent good, 41 percent fair, 6 percent poor.

■ Murray State University: 67 percent good, 30 percent fair, 3 percent poor.

■ Northern Kentucky University: 39 percent good, 52 percent fair, 9 percent poor.

■ University of Kentucky: main campus, 57 percent good, 41 percent fair, 2 percent poor. Overall: 45 percent good, 49 percent fair, 6 percent poor. Most of the buildings rated poor were minor buildings at the school's experimental farms.

■ University of Louisville: 58 percent good, 39 percent fair, 3 percent poor.

■ Western Kentucky University: 44 percent good, 49 percent fair, 7 percent poor.

In other action, the council averted a potential showdown over future tuition increases at least until next year. University officials in the state had been studying higher tuition as a way to make up for inadequate state funding. But University of Louisville President Donald Swain said the idea has been dropped for now.

The council sets tuitions according to a formula that is tied to individual income levels in the state.

Students across the state had reacted angrily to proposals to raise tuition. Student council member

James Hill, a University of Kentucky law student, had prepared a resolution committing the council to continuing its current tuition policy. Swain's announcement headed off the resolution, but council members said the debate may resume next year after the next year's General Assembly allocates money for higher education.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1989

Report: College buildings in good shape

Associated Press

LOUISVILLE — A report released yesterday describes the \$1.2 billion, higher education physical plant as in relatively good condition.

And the chairman of the Council on Higher Education said more must be done to ensure that it remained that way.

The Banks Report, named for its author, Frankfort architect David Banks, said maintenance and the overall state of repair of buildings on Kentucky college campuses has improved.

Banks said just a few years ago, there were legitimate concerns about the status of long-term maintenance because of budget crunches.

Though conditions have improved, Banks said, "That should not be considered a time to cut back in maintenance."

The 67-page report released to the council yesterday gives an overall view of maintenance at every university installation and community college campus. Not all build-

Ratings of selected college buildings

Associated Press

LOUISVILLE — Here is the rating of the condition of selected buildings on each Kentucky university campus.

The ratings were contained in a report by Frankfort architect David Banks to the Council on Higher Education.

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ings were included. Dormitories, for example, were not examined.

Individual buildings were rated in good, fair or poor condition. Banks said a poor rating could

result from neglected maintenance or a lack of modern facilities, such as the use of hot water radiators for heating.

Council Chairman Michael Har-

reld said the report represented a significant issue for the panel, which is charged with setting the overall direction for higher education in Kentucky.

The state has made a significant investment in the physical plant at universities, Harreld noted.

"We haven't paid the kind of attention to the stewardship of that money we should have," said Harreld, a Louisville banker.

"Only when you really look into it... do you realize we're not doing a very good job," Harreld said.

Harreld said the council could begin demanding that universities be more responsible in setting capital construction priorities.

Thus, new buildings may be delayed in favor of spending on upgrading utilities, Harreld said.

Harreld said universities had done a fair job protecting their own property, but he noted that maintenance is not a riveting subject.

As one council staff member noted, "Who wants their name on a manhole cover?"

A system in search of equity

Increased community college funding may be higher education budget bid

By ROGER ALFORD
Independent News Writer

A large funding increase for Kentucky's community colleges has been proposed, but presidents of the long-neglected schools say they'll believe it when they see the money.

"We all have mixed feelings," said Henry Campbell, president of Prestonsburg Community College. "All of us have dreamed about this day for so long we don't know what to expect."

The Kentucky Council on Higher Education plans to ask for the additional funding — by some estimates as much as \$12.5 million — in a budget request that will be presented to Gov. Wallace Wilkinson by Nov. 15.

From there, the funding request has to make it into Wilkinson's executive recommendation to the legislature. Then it must clear both chambers of the General Assembly in the final budget plan.

State Rep. Rocky Adkins, D-Sandy Hook, said the issue is being considered at a time when the state's resources are limited, and that could kill or limit the appropriation even though it's badly needed.

"I think the community colleges are becoming more and more important every year to the communities they serve," Adkins said. "I think it's of utmost importance that the General Assembly and the education committee look at their request very carefully and do what

they can to help the community college system."

The presidents of community colleges present a strong case for more money. They say:

- Community colleges account for 25 percent of all students enrolled in Kentucky's state universities and colleges, yet they receive only 8 percent of the current state appropriations for higher education.

- All of the state universities and community colleges are underfunded according to the funding formula adopted by the Council on Higher Education. But the level of underfunding is most severe at the community colleges. They are funded at only 67 percent of formula level, compared with a statewide average of 84.6 percent.

- The funding level for Kentucky's community college system is 21 percent below the average for community colleges in other southern states.

Adkins said if enough money can't be appropriated in the next session, maybe it can be worked in over two sessions.

Norm Snyder, spokesman for the council, said he has no clue as to what the outcome will be.

"We don't try to second guess anybody," he said. "We're hoping it will pass the way we recommend it."

Campbell and Ashland Community College President Anthony Newberry say if the General Assembly appropriates enough money to bring the community colleges to parity with other state-funded schools, their

first order of business will be to hire more faculty and staff.

"If I can add 10 additional positions at my institution right now, I'd say it would bring me 200 additional students," Campbell said. "For example, we don't teach any foreign language, so if a student needs that he has to go somewhere else."

Both Newberry and Campbell say additional maintenance workers and secretaries are needed at the schools. Many of the workers in those departments are part-time because limited funds and turnover rates are a problem.

Snyder said the council doesn't have an official estimate yet on how much money is needed to bring the community colleges up to an adequate funding level.

However, he said the proposal will be to bring the distance between funding levels for community colleges and the state's universities to five percent in the 1991-92 biennium, and to within three percent by the end of the 1993-94 biennium.

"The council feels that the state gets its biggest bang for the buck from its community colleges,"

Snyder said.

Officials in the community colleges look at the enrollment increases and argue that the amount of state funding they receive should be increased.

Throughout eastern Kentucky, community college enrollments are growing dramatically. Here are increases from the fall of 1987 to the fall of 1989:

- Ashland Community College — 2,539 to 2,826.
- Hazard Community College — 977 to 1,245.
- Maysville Community College — 799 to 1,040.
- Prestonsburg Community College — 1,990 to 2,252.
- Southeast Community College, Cumberland — 1,375 to 1,721.

Snyder said the community colleges are among the most efficiently run institutions in the state. But, Newberry and others argue, continuing to operate that way is placing a tremendous strain on resources that are already spread thinly.

The enrollment boom has left ACC and other two-year colleges "chronically short of faculty and classrooms, short of equipment, library support and student academic services — short of virtually every critical resource," Bruce Leslie, chairman of the ACC Advisory Board, told the council in a letter in May.

While enrollment increased, state money to community colleges declined to 69 percent under the council funding formula, well below the statewide average of 84 percent.

The formula is a series of calculations that, if funded at 100 percent, would bring Kentucky's schools to a level of funding comparable to similar institutions in surrounding states.

The poor neighbors

Kentucky's state-sponsored community colleges receive far less money per student for instruction than the four-year schools.

Average dollars spent on instruction per student

1988-89

\$5,000

\$4,000

\$3,000

\$2,000

\$1,000

0



School	\$/student	School	\$/student
Eastern Kentucky	3,661	University of Kentucky	4,199
Kentucky State	8,364	University of Louisville	4,420
Morehead State	3,856	Western Kentucky	3,581
Murray State	4,628	All community colleges	1,959
Northern Kentucky	3,329	All state-supported colleges	3,629

SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Education

Independent — Patrick Foote

Community colleges bring learning home

By ROGER ALFORD
Independent News Writer

ASHLAND — With educational attainment and personal income lower in eastern Kentucky than the rest of the state, residents of this region are pinning their hopes for the future more and more on community colleges.

The proof, officials say, is in the numbers — 35,957 students are enrolled in the two-year colleges this fall, up from 32,390 last fall, according to the University of Kentucky Community College System.

Many students in community education programs are workers being trained for new jobs — from steelworkers in Ashland to coal miners in Prestonsburg.

And many of those students will go on to the state's universities to finish four-year degrees.

At Prestonsburg, for example, 40 percent of the students go on, said John Herald, dean of student services.

Half of ACC's students leave with plans to earn bachelor's degrees, said Willie McCullough, an academic counselor.

How well prepared are the community college students to finish a degree?

Steve Taylor, vice president for academic affairs at Morehead State University says he's satisfied.

"As far as their success here, they're just as successful in their declared majors as students being prepared at four-year institutions," he said.

And the community colleges are getting the job done with a lot less funding from the state.

The 14 schools in UK's community college system got only \$1,959 per student for the 1988-89 school year — far less than that given to the four-year universities.

For example, Kentucky State gets \$8,364 per student, the highest appropriation in Kentucky. Morehead gets \$3,856 and the University of Kentucky gets \$4,199.

Community colleges are tagged with the responsibility of making

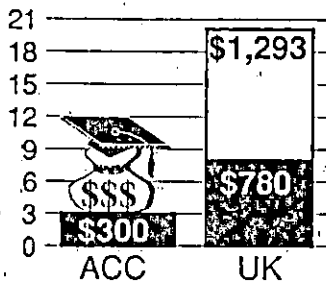
THE OTHER COLLEGES

Costs for a semester at the University of Kentucky and Ashland Community College.*

■ Tuition

□ Room and board

Hundreds of dollars



*Based on in-state undergraduate taking at least 12 hours of courses.
SOURCE: The schools

higher education assessable to more people.

"Educational attainment and per capita income is lower in eastern Kentucky," Taylor said. "We must improve the access to education for people in order raise those."

"The role of community colleges, especially in eastern Kentucky, is to give the people the opportunity to spend the first two years of college close to home," said Norman Snyder, spokesman for the Council on Higher Education.

"Traveling is not as easy in eastern Kentucky, and people need colleges closer to home."

With that in mind, the council is considering creating extended-

campus centers that will allow community colleges — and state universities for that matter — to open classroom buildings in many communities where the demand warrants.

"This would be one of the things that we're really looking forward to in Kentucky, to give the people of eastern Kentucky more access to college than they have right now."

However, the centers can open only if the college can show the demand is there. They have to have an enrollment of 300 students in the community and offer those students the same services they would receive on the main campus. And they would have to have a full time director.

Morehead has already opened an Ashland Center where students can take upper level classes.

If the council approves the center in an upcoming meeting, it could receive earmarked funding, instead of relying on Morehead's current budget.

"I can foresee the day when a person could earn his bachelor's and master's degrees right there in the campus centers," Snyder said. "It's a response to the demand of the people."

The first of the centers is expected to be approved by the council in a meeting today.

Morehead currently is looking for additional space for the Ashland Center.

"We're expecting a significant increase in enrollment at the Ashland Center," said Taylor. The enrollment growth will be in large part because of what is called a "two plus two program."

In that program, Ashland Community College provides the first two years of elementary education, business and economics programs and Morehead provides the final two years.

Taylor said Tri-State students soon will be able to earn master's degrees in education and business administration.

Newberry: Hometown schools have a different philosophy

By ROGER ALFORD
Independent News Writer

ASHLAND — Ashland Community College will be taking on a new look with a \$4.3 million building addition.

But President Anthony Newberry said the school's philosophy for serving students in northeastern Kentucky will not change.

The expansion will only help to continue an open-door admission policy by providing additional space as the two-year college continues to set enrollment records, he says.

The new building, a learning resource center with classrooms and offices, is expected to be completed by January 1991.

But Newberry said it actually is needed now because of the shortage of space caused by record enrollment — 2,826 students this fall.

Newberry, now in his second year as head of the University of Kentucky-affiliated college, said the swelling student body is proof that community colleges in the region are not viewed as the college of last resort.

The college gets its share of the brightest area high school students — ACC gave 32 full-paid academic scholarships this fall.

It also gets what Newberry calls "diamonds in the rough" — students who score low on college entrance tests and need nurturing to succeed.

"Certain institutions are expected to have selective admissions," Newberry said in an interview Wednesday. "We have a totally different philosophy and a totally different objective."

ACT scores run the gamut from single digits to the high 20s among

the students.

Newberry says that's the difference between community colleges and schools with higher admission standards.

Community college teachers take the "diamonds in the rough" and mold them into future leaders when, in comparison, more prestigious schools get students whose futures are to some extent already decided.

"The community college is increasingly the place where students can go close to home to begin their college educations," Newberry said.

Newberry also talked of the close relationship between his college and Morehead State University, which has opened a permanent off-campus center in downtown Ashland.

Robert Goodpaster, who headed

the community college prior to Newberry, is leading Morehead State's Ashland Center. The two institutions are working together to provide four-year degrees to area students.

The community college offers the first two years of studies and Morehead offers the final two.

"We benefit from Morehead's presence," Newberry said, "and we are the access institution, so we're bringing more folks into higher education. It really is mutually beneficial."

In a time of decreasing college-age population, cooperation between the two institutions may become more important. But the community college has had no problem attracting students.

The school has set enrollment records for the past six semesters.

How long can the community

college continue to set those records?

"I expect that it will taper off before too very long," Newberry said.

The pool of high school students is shrinking. By some estimates the number of high school graduates is expected to drop by 40 percent by the mid-1990s, he said.

"The community colleges probably will be able to hold their own," he said. "The bulk of our students are adults. The average age is 26."

The community colleges are in the best position to lure adult students, because of the need to retrain workers for rapid technological changes in the workplace.

That's why Newberry thinks even more adults will be enrolling in college in years to come.

Newberry said he also thinks the community colleges are in the best position to help eliminate some of the "dreary statistics" that keep coming up about eastern Kentucky public schools — ranking at or near the bottom in so many categories.

"The community college has a special dedication and responsibility to try to turn around these low college-going rates," he said.

"The community college is in a good position to turn around some of those statistics."

Smaller schools ease change to college life, students say

By PATRICK FOOSE
Independent News Writer

ASHLAND — Students say Ashland Community College is easy to like because it's close and it's cheap.

But as much as those things, the students say the hometown atmosphere lets students mature and eases the transition from high school to college life.

"Some people kind of look at it as the 13th grade."

Harper Howell
ACC student

"A lot of people who come here are serious students, and a lot of people were kind of burned out by high school. Some people kind of look at it as the 13th grade," said Russell resident Harper Howell, who is studying law enforcement at

Howell said ACC is not nearly so imposing as the University of Kentucky's 22,000-student campus. "I know everybody in this school, practically."

One of those making the transition from high school to college is Susan Asbury of Catlettsburg.

She said nearly all the seats in her psychology class are full every day, but otherwise she has seen no evidence that ACC's increasing enrollment is putting a pinch on school resources.

Tara King, who also started this semester, said even starting college at home was a strain at the beginning.

"At first, I didn't like it after a whole summer of not doing anything," she said.

But she says she's in the college routine now and plans to spend her first two years at ACC before transferring to the University of Kentucky. She plans to become a certified public accountant.

"I'd say it (community college) helps gets you ready for going away to school. You can take all the basic classes here and get them out of the way," she said.

Allison Brooks said she's glad to have ACC as a place to start her work in elementary education before moving to UK.

"It's like high school in a lot of ways, except we cover a whole lot more material in class a lot faster. But it's not that much different," she said.

"My sister went away to college and liked it, but I wanted to stay here where I have a job and can save a little money," she said.

Brooks said independence is the only thing she is missing by staying in town this year.

"I'm missing a chance to be on my own, but that will come in the last two years."

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1989

New 'extended-campus centers' give students chances to earn degrees

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A change in the status of five off-campus instructional sites in Kentucky will increase the likelihood that students living near those sites can earn college degrees without leaving home.

Designation of the sites as "extended-campus centers" also strengthens program-quality guarantees, according to Kentucky Council on Higher Education officials.

At a meeting in Jefferson County on Sunday, the council granted the special status to off-campus centers operated in Middlesboro by Southeastern Community College, in Glasgow by Western Kentucky University, in Paducah by Murray State University, and in Ashland and Prestonsburg by Morehead State University.

To qualify as an extended-campus center, an off-campus site must offer at least one college-degree program, said council spokesman Norman Snider.

In the past, he said, most off-campus centers offered a grab-bag of courses rather than complete degree programs.

Snider said the council's decision in July to create extended-campus centers "could be one of the significant changes in higher education because it's going to significantly add to the access and give people a chance to get a degree close to home."

Snider said the extended-campus program is aimed at concentrating off-campus college offerings at fewer locations, selected to meet the needs of every part of the state.

"This is just the beginning of the program," he said, adding that the council plans to consider applications for extended-campus-center status every two years.

At each extended-campus center, students "should get the same advising, the same academic support, the same counseling" as students attending the sponsoring school's main campus, said Mike Gardone, the council's deputy executive director for academic affairs.

To help the five centers upgrade their services, the council will seek \$130,000 for each of them in the 1990-91 budget and \$136,200 in the 1991-92 budget, said Snider.

He said the council approved the five centers from among 13 applications. Six universities sought the status for off-campus sites, he said. Northern Kentucky University and Kentucky State University did not.

Each extended-campus center must have a full-time director, an advisory committee and the equivalent of at least 100 full-time students, Snider said. He said the Middlesboro and Glasgow centers already meet the requirements and the other three designated centers indicated they could meet the standards within three years.

Some centers will meet the standards by drawing on the resources of a local community college, but the parent institution must ensure "that the quality of the courses is the same at the center as it would be on the main campus," he said.

Dan Thomas, dean of graduate and extended-campus programs at Morehead State, said the council's action enables the university to strengthen its commitment to degree programs at the Ashland and Prestonsburg centers.

Both centers will offer bachelor's degrees in elementary education and the Ashland center will also offer bachelor's degrees in accounting and management, Thomas said. The state community colleges in Ashland and Prestonsburg will provide the first two years of instruction in those programs, he added.

Council officials said other degree programs to be offered at extended-campus centers include:

Glasgow: associate of arts; associate of science; bachelor of science in nursing; bachelor of general studies; master of elementary education and secondary education.

Middlesboro: associate of arts and associate of science.

Paducah: bachelor of science in nursing; bachelor of independent studies; master of elementary education and secondary education; master of education in counseling; master of business administration.

Ashland: master of elementary education and secondary education; master of education in counseling; master of business administration; education specialist in elementary education and secondary education and curriculum.

Prestonsburg: master of elementary education and secondary education; master of education in counseling; education specialist in elementary education and secondary education and in education administration.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1989

Encyclopedia to mark state bicentennial

by Matt Stahl
Herald-Leader staff writer

For its 200th birthday, Kentucky plans to give itself a thick birthday card — a 1,000-page encyclopedia recounting its culture and history since becoming a state in 1792.

The Kentucky Encyclopedia, a one-volume reference material, is scheduled to be published in 1992 to coincide with the state's bicentennial celebration, said John Kleber, editor of the encyclopedia.

Kleber, a history professor on leave from Morehead State University, was hired by the Kentucky Bicentennial Commission in the spring of 1988. From his office in the University of Kentucky Margaret I. King Library, Kleber oversees 30 consulting editors and more than 400 Kentucky contributors.

"We're trying to make sure the encyclopedia represents Kentucky, from the Big Sandy to the Mississippi (rivers), as well as represent 200 years of Kentucky history," Kleber said.

The encyclopedia will be separated into four categories: persons (living and dead), places, things and events. The expected 2,500 entries, arranged alphabetically, will range from 100 to 2,500 words.

No such comprehensive reference material on Kentucky exists now, he said.

"One of the things it's going to do is pull together in one source a tremendous amount of Kentucky history that's either lost or hard to find," Kleber said. "We hope it will be a valuable resource."

Thomas D. Clark, a historian and former UK professor, and Raymond Betts, a history professor who directs UK's honors program, were instrumental in getting the encyclopedia project started, Kleber said.

Both are on the Bicentennial Commission's encyclopedia committee, and both will contribute entries.

Clark, first vice chairman of the encyclopedia committee, will be a major contributor to the encyclopedia. "The encyclopedia will be one of the nicest things that will come out of this bicentennial," he said.

Betts is second vice chairman of the committee. In addition to the encyclopedia's best literary and reference value, he said, "One of the attractive parts is that it is a statewide activity."

The encyclopedia project was started with a \$150,000 grant from the Mary and Barry Bingham Sr. Foundation. The committee is looking for additional sources of private income, Kleber said. It has applied for a National Endowment for the Humanities grant, but will not know whether it will receive a grant until spring, he said.

The University of Kentucky Press will print 5,000 copies of the encyclopedia in the first press run, said director Kenneth Cherry. Cherry expects the price of the hard-bound books to be about \$25 if financial backing can be found. Without any type of subsidy, the book will be much more expensive, he said.

Kleber, who has begun receiving entries, is confident the encyclopedia will be a useful reference.

"My belief is it's going to be a standard resource for many years," he said.

—A service of the Office of Media Relations—

UK's pay list No. 1 priority

1990-92 budget seeks \$132.5 million more

By Andrew Oppmann
Herald-Leader staff writer

The University of Kentucky Board of Trustees approved a two-year state budget request yesterday whose top priority is 10 percent yearly pay raises for faculty and staff members.

About \$49 million of UK's request for about \$132.5 million more from the state over the next two years is targeted to bring salaries within the average paid by similar schools.

Also among the school's priorities are improving employee benefits and adding faculty and staff members in UK's fast-growing community college system.

The request asks for 52.4 percent more state money in 1992 than the \$253.5 million UK received this year.

About 38 percent of this year's budget came from state appropriations. The rest came from tuition, fees, grants, private gifts and other sources.

"This request keeps our people at the top of the list," said UK President David Roselle. "They are the most important asset we have."

The budget request goes to the state Council on Higher Education, the Kentucky General Assembly and Gov. Wallace Wilkinson. The legislature should approve funding for the university late next spring.

The request is, in effect, the school's wish list for the two-year budget period.

In a surprise, Roselle recommended that UK depart from the funding goal set by the higher education council in May. He instead pegged UK's request to a lower goal set by the council in 1982.

The difference between the two goals is about \$10.3 million. However, the state has never funded higher education at 100 percent of the council's goals.

If UK does not get all of the money it requested yesterday, it will trim its priority list from the bottom. The goal to raise faculty and staff salaries would be the last proposal to be cut.

"I've never known of a situation where (any entity) in this state gets what it asks for," said Larry Forgy, chairman of the UK board's finance committee. However, he said, "The budget reflects the needs of the University of Kentucky system."

Foster Ockerman, chairman of UK's Board of Trustees, told board members they would be called on to sell the idea.

"This is just a request," he said. "If we are to sustain the request, we can't just sit here and do nothing."

Salary increases

UK divided its budget request on faculty and staff salaries into two categories. First, UK asked for \$27.6 million to give employees a 5 percent cost-of-living raise in 1990-91 and again in 1991-92.

Then UK asked for \$10.2 million in catch-up funds for faculty members and about \$11.3 million for staff members. The money would provide another 5 percent raise each year.

Joan McCauley, associate vice president for administration for planning and budget, said the catch-up money was crucial because top faculty and staff members were being lured from UK by higher salaries at other schools.

She said UK estimated its faculty salaries would be \$4,000 below the median pay offered by other similar-size universities this year. UK's average salary last year of \$39,604 was \$5,016 behind the median.

Donald Leigh, chairman of UK's faculty senate, said many faculty members viewed this budget as crucial "in keeping a good faculty at the university."

Unless salaries are brought to par with other schools, "we're likely to lose some of our best people," Leigh said. "And many of these people have research grants, and the research grants go with them."

New positions

UK requested \$5.1 million to add faculty and staff positions at its 14 community colleges to help handle the system's enrollment increases. Enrollment at the colleges has jumped by 72 percent since 1980 and nearly 40 percent since fall 1985. About 36,100 students are enrolled at the community colleges this semester.

The request would pay for 91 new faculty positions in the colleges and 108 staff members in student services, academic support, computing and libraries.

Improved benefits

The university put the need for better employee benefit packages third on its list of improvements. It wants \$5.6 million, which would allow UK to restore dental coverage, increase life insurance, shorten some waiting periods for coverage and offer health and retirement benefits to regular part-time employees.

UK's benefits package now is about 79 percent of what similar schools can offer their employees, McCauley said.

Buildings, other costs

The university asked for \$9 million to meet continuing costs over the two years. The sum makes provisions for a 20 percent increase in health insurance and a 5 percent jump in utility rates.

It also would pay for buildings that will open during the two years, including the new College of Business and Economics on the Lexington campus, an economic development center and fine arts building at Somerset Community College and a science building at Prestonsburg Community College.

UK also asked for \$6.7 million to help pay other rising operating costs and other miscellaneous expenses. And it asked for \$1.7 million to cover higher costs of office supplies and travel.

Lower priorities

Other improvements for the main campus and the community college system listed in the budget request — in order of priority — included:

- \$1.3 million for library collection development. The money would be used, in part, to enhance and expand its collections of monographs and serials and acquire new reference materials.

- \$3.1 million for instructional and research equipment. UK estimates that about \$71 million of its \$140 million equipment inventory will be depreciated and obsolete by 1992. The money would help build a base of new equipment, buy equipment for new faculty members and upgrade high-technology items.

- \$1.1 million to provide additional support for academic and instructional computer systems and other improvements.

- \$4.8 million for deferred building maintenance. Problems with UK's aging physical plant were highlighted earlier this year when five students were injured when a wooden staircase between the first and second floors of an old classroom building collapsed. Money normally used for maintenance was routed to pay for this year's 7 percent salary increase of the faculty and staff.

- \$17.5 million for program improvement. At the bottom of UK's list, it includes \$11.2 million for improving scholarships and other academic excellence efforts on the Lexington campus and \$2.1 million for economic development and public service initiatives.

UK estimates it will receive \$8.6 million in tuition over the two years.

UK requests include health, new library

By Andrew Oppmann
Herald-Leader staff writer

The University of Kentucky wants to build a new library, start a program that would provide better health care for rural Eastern Kentucky communities and offer doctorate courses at each end of the state.

They are among the \$36.2 million worth of special requests listed in UK's two-year budget proposal to the state, which was approved by the university's Board of Trustees yesterday.

UK also released its land-use plan yesterday, which calls for the school to buy land west of South Limestone Street, near Rose, for future expansion of its medical center.

It would be unusual for UK to get enough money for all the special requests.

But such special priority lists reveal the university's plans for the future, including proposed new buildings, programs and initiatives such as:

- Central Library and Information Center. UK would like the state to provide \$17.3 million for the debt service on a bond issue, which would allow it to build a \$26.6 million Central Library and Information Center.

Ed Carter, vice president for administration, said the center would be an addition to the existing Margaret I. King Library on UK's Lexington campus. The library's collection has

outgrown the old facility and administrators have been working to beef up UK's library building and collection.

The proposed bonds would also finance buildings for medical research, plant science, civil engineering, animal diagnostics and mechanical engineering. It would also pay for building renovations.

- Off-campus graduate centers. UK wants \$379,000 to establish two extended campus graduate centers to be in yet-to-be-determined sites in Eastern and Western Kentucky. Each site would have three faculty members, who would be teachers and coordinators.

The centers also would foster cooperation between the University of Louisville and the regional schools.

- Rural Kentucky Development Initiative. Under this plan, UK's medical center would link existing medical programs with new service and research, making UK more accessible to rural Kentucky communities. Proposed cost: \$5 million.

The program would assist the communities with health care, small business development and planning. It would also provide for a location for a mobile program that would enable an individual with an associate degree in nursing to earn a master's degree.

It would also work to recruit and retain family practitioners in the area.

- UK's land use plan. It is a long-term look toward future expansion without a specific agenda or budget. The plan suggested the land west of Limestone Street would be used good for future services, such as teaching-nursing homes and research and library space.

The land plan also calls for the university to consider creating a research park, similar to North Carolina's Research Triangle which was initiated in 1956. Light industry and corporate research would enhance UK's economic development efforts, the plan said.

And the plan assigns priority to buying land on Maxwell Street and between Euclid and Hilltop avenues bounded by Rose Street and Woodland Avenue. The plan said the land is divided into 80 parcels and are privately owned. Carter said no specific plans have been made for the areas, except for future university expansion.

The university's policy has been to acquire targeted parcels of land as they are offered for sale and as funds are available.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1989

UK board approves strategic plan to meet goals

By Tom Spalding
Herald-Leader staff writer

The University of Kentucky will strive to become comparable to the nation's leading public universities in the quality of its scholarship, research and graduates, according to its first-ever strategic plan approved yesterday.

The plan, used in setting budget priorities, will help the school strengthen its commitment to scholarship, exert leadership and strengthen its "human, fiscal and

physical resources."

UK's Board of Trustees approved the plan with the school's biennial budget request.

"It really does provide a vision of the university," said Joan McCauley, associate vice president for administration for planning and budget.

UK's top goal is to strengthen its commitment to scholarship and academic excellence. It calls on the school to improve its standing among the nation's leading research

universities — what McCauley called UK's "niche."

The strategic plan says UK could exert leadership by stressing the value of higher education at the community college level and participating more actively in economic development efforts.

The plan also calls on UK to strengthen its resources by recruiting, retaining and supporting the highest quality employees and creating service-oriented campus environments responsive to the university and the public.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1989

Corrections & clarifications

Because of an editing error, a story yesterday incorrectly quoted Eastern Kentucky University President Hanly Funderburk as saying television revenue helps cover losses on football programs at schools in ECU's division of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Funderburk said schools in that division cannot count on televi-

sion revenue to help cover their losses.

UK trustees hope funding goal sends right message

Target considers state's financial plight

By Jamie Lucke
and Tom Spalding
Herald-Leader staff writers

University of Kentucky officials yesterday said they hoped they were sending a cooperative signal to Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and lawmakers, even though UK is asking for a 52 percent funding increase from the state for the next two years.

UK President David Roselle yesterday recommended that UK depart from the higher funding goal set by the Council on Higher Education in May.

Instead, Roselle said UK should shoot for a cheaper goal set in 1982,

when the state adopted a funding formula for higher education. The trustees agreed.

The difference between the two goals is \$10.2 million over the next biennium.

UK's current state appropriation is \$253.5 million a year. UK and the 14 community colleges want \$386.4 million a year by 1991-92. The requested increase would be 29 percent of the current state appropriation in the first year of the budget period. State revenues are projected to grow 6.5 percent during the first year.

While UK's request may sound large, it is needed because UK's funding has fallen so far behind

competing universities, UK spokesman Bernie Vonderheide said.

Roselle said UK decided to lower its budget sights because of Kentucky's financial plight and the Supreme Court order to improve public schools.

Yesterday, Wilkinson's budget director Kevin Hable said it was unrealistic to assume the state would be able to afford even the cheaper goal when the legislature convenes next year to adopt a 1990-92 state budget.

But Hable said recent discussions between the Wilkinson administration and UK officials had contributed to a cooperative climate.

Strained relations between Wil-

kinson and the university presidents marked the 1988 legislature. Higher education lobbied for more money than Wilkinson, who had campaigned against a tax increase, said the state could afford.

Yesterday, Hable said he felt "very positive about our ability to work together with higher education in the next legislative session."

He said UK officials had been "very sympathetic to the state's position" during recent talks, but that he needed to study UK's budget request before commenting on specifics.

UK trustee Robert Stephens, the state's Supreme Court chief justice, predicted a very positive reaction to UK's gesture "because it shows that

the president and the administration of the university are conscious of the obvious money shortage in the state. I hope the rest of the universities take the same attack."

Roselle said the state was "at a critical crossroads at every level" and that it is time for UK "to be understanding of the totality of the economy (and) for all components of state government to work together."

Roselle said UK "looks forward to being a partner with Gov. Wilkinson and all the legislators as they attempt to address the state's problems."

Michael Harreld, chairman of the Council on Higher Education, said he wouldn't second guess UK's

political judgment and that he didn't know whether other universities should adopt UK's strategy.

The council's funding goal, based on a formula, represents how much money the legislature should appropriate to put Kentucky's universities on a funding par with those in nearby states. The state now funds higher education at 80 percent of the goal.

The revised formula was adopted after almost a year of hearings and deliberations. Roselle said UK endorsed the revised formula, "but we also know that these are special times."

The council must approve each university's budget request in November then forward them to the legislature, which has the final say.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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-The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Monday, September 18, 1989

MSU signs up 7,917 as enrollment records continue to tumble

MSU ARCHIVES

By KENNETH A. HART
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — The enrollment records continue to fall at Morehead State University.

With 7,917 students registered this semester, Morehead State shattered an 11-year-old fall enrollment record, according to preliminary figures released Saturday by the school.

Morehead State's enrollment has increased steadily since dropping to an all-time low of 5,695 students in the fall of 1985. The student body has grown by 39 percent since that time.

The current semester marks the second in a row in which the university has set an enrollment record. Last spring's enrollment of 7,041 students eclipsed the previous mark of 7,021, set in 1976.

Enrollment for the current semester, which began Aug. 19, is an increase of 7.3 percent over last fall, when 7,379 students were enrolled.

Morehead State's previous fall semester record was established in 1978, with 7,676 students.

Enrollment gains were experienced at four of five class levels, with only the senior class posting a slight decrease. Registration in the senior class slipped from 1,169 students last fall to 1,076 for the current semester.

Gene Ranvier, registrar at Morehead State, said the drop in senior enrollment was "nothing unexpected or unusual." Enrollment often dips in the senior class, he said, because of the number of students who graduate with two-year degrees.

The freshman class was responsible for the bulk of the fall enrollment increase. The number of students enrolled for the first time jumped from 2,702 last fall to 3,231 this semester.

Enrollment figures for the freshman class include not only first-year college students, but those who transferred to Morehead State from other schools.

The number of full-time students — those taking class loads of 12

Morehead enrollment

Class	Fall 1988	Fall 1989
Freshman*	2,702	3,231
Sophomore	1,210	1,269
Junior	881	916
Senior	1,169	1,076
Graduate	1,417	1,425
Total	7,379	7,917

*The 1989 figure also includes new students who transferred to MSU this fall.

SOURCE: Morehead State University.

MSU's five-year trend

Year	All students	Full-time
1985	5,695	4,146
1986	5,894	4,147
1987	6,490	4,702
1988	7,379	5,589
1989	7,917	6,121

SOURCE: Morehead State University.

hours or more — is also at an all-time high. The university registered 6,121 such students this semester, a 9.5 percent increase over last fall's 5,589.

More than 60 percent of the full-time students are living in campus housing. The current housing figure stands at 3,835 students, an increase of 224 students over last fall.

The university's normal housing capacity is 3,550 students. To help deal with the housing crunch, the school requested and received permission from the state fire marshal's office to house 4,219 students.

About 285 students are currently living in an "expanded capacity" situation — meaning three people in rooms that normally accommodate two and five people in suites that normally house four.

Mike Mincey, vice president for student life at the university, said MSU's 13 dormitories are crowded. But overall, he said, the situation hasn't been as bad as expected.

Morehead State's older buildings cited in survey

From staff, AP dispatches

LOUISVILLE — Morehead State University's aging campus is apparent in a survey of buildings at Kentucky's state-supported colleges.

Morehead "continues to have problems relating to the number of older buildings which need major improvements," said the report presented to the Kentucky Council on Higher Education here Sunday.

But overall, the author of the survey found Kentucky's campuses in relatively good condition.

Frankfort architect David Banks said the conditions of many campuses just a few years ago was bordering on scandalous.

"The overall condition of campuses has improved," Banks said.

The 67-page report gives an overall view of plant maintenance on every university installation and community-college campus. But not all buildings were included. Dormitories, for example, were not examined.

Individual buildings were rated in good, fair or poor condition.

Banks said a poor rating could result from neglected maintenance or a lack of modern facilities, such as the continued use of hot-water radiators for heating.

At Morehead State, 54 percent of the buildings were rated as good, 41 percent were fair and 6 percent were poor.

Morehead "continues to have problems relating to the number of older buildings which need major improvements," the report said.

While MSU spent \$1 million to replace roofs, an additional \$500,000 to \$700,000 is needed for roof replacement and repairs, the report said.

MSU buildings receiving a poor rating were Senff Natatorium and two huts on the golf course used for storage.

The report said safety-code problems at the campus include installation of automatic sprinkler systems, smoke detectors in student rooms and closers on entrance doors, mostly in housing and dining facilities.

Chillers in Lappin Hall and Campbell Library and a boiler in Lappin need replaced.

Joe Planck, maintenance superintendent at MSU, said the university has been fortunate since 1986 — receiving \$2 million for deferred-maintenance items, including \$1 million for roof replacement and \$435,000 for air conditioning.

"And we have spent a substantial amount of our own operation funds on maintenance items, especially safety items, such as door closures and fire-alarm systems to meet codes for the handicapped and so forth," Planck said.

"Because of the age of some of our buildings, like Lappin Hall, Mayes Hall and Butler Hall, they need to be brought up to current code standards.

"Many of our buildings were constructed in the 1960s and 1970s and are now 25 to 30 years old. Cosmetically they look OK, but internally they need some work done."

While minor problems were found on the Ashland Community College campus, the building received a good rating.

ACC needs to replace a 14-year-old electric boiler, controls on two 1969 air-conditioning chillers, air-conditioning coils and an air handler, the report said. Elevators also need new solid-state controls and the roof needs repaired.

John Stephens, operations superintendent at ACC, said coils recently were replaced in the chillers at a cost of \$16,000.

"The roof work is supposed to go out on bids next month and we have repaired the leaks," Stephens said. "Only the controls for one chiller needs to be replaced and the boilers are 14 years old. They still work good. We usually use one and keep the other on standby."

The elevators at ACC are the "old pinball-machine relay type and need solid-state controls," Stephens said.

"We went out to get a contract for the elevators this year but nobody would bid on them. We got one bidder for visual inspection and lubrication, but any repairs we'll have to pay for."

No life safety-code violations were noted at Prestonsburg Community College.

"Maintenance appears to be average for the community-college sector, with no major problems noted except that roof drains need to be kept clean," the report said.

Air-conditioning units and roofs at several buildings will need to be repaired or replaced within the next few years, it said.

"No buildings on this campus were rated poor. However, the Pike Technology Building was rated fair, giving an overall campus rating of 75 percent in good and 25 percent in fair condition," the report said.

"We have a moss that grows in the drains," Glen Cowan, dean of business affairs at PCC said this morning. "It's not visible until it rains and then it starts floating (in the drains). We sent samples to the University of Kentucky and are waiting for a lab report to determine what chemicals to use on it."

"Of course, it was pouring rain when they inspected," Cowan said.

"New air-conditioning units and roofs are scheduled for replacement in the college's five-year maintenance plan," he said.

"We do what we can, and when money is made available a project is set up at UK and within the community-college system. They are looking at 15 colleges in the system and assigning priorities contingent on the needs.

"The system works," Cowan said. "No one has too much money. We have a pretty good maintenance department and a good preventive-maintenance program."

Michael Harreld, chairman of the Council on Higher Education, said the report represented a significant issue for the panel, which is charged with setting the overall direction for higher education in Kentucky.

"We haven't paid the kind of attention to the stewardship of that money we should have," said Harreld.

"Only when you really look into it ... do you realize we're not doing a very good job," Harreld said.

Harreld said the council could begin demanding that universities be more responsible in setting capital-construction priorities.

Thus, new buildings may be delayed in favor of spending on upgrading utilities, Harreld said.

Harreld said universities had done a fair job protecting their own property, but he noted that maintenance is not a riveting subject for anyone from legislators making appropriations to university officials.

As one council staff member noted, "Who wants their name on a manhole cover?"

In other action, the council averted a potential showdown over the fate of future tuition increases at least until next year.

University officials in the state had been quietly studying increased tuition as a way to make up for inadequate state funding. But University of Louisville President Donald Swain, speaking on behalf of his colleagues, said the idea has been dropped for the time being.

The council now sets tuitions based primarily on a formula that is tied to individual income levels in the state.

Students across the state had reacted angrily to the proposal. Student council member James Hill, a UK law student, was ready to offer a resolution committing the council to continuing its current tuition policy.

Succession ban cripples education reform, Forgy says

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
Staff Writer

Kentucky must allow its governors to succeed themselves if the state is to mount a sustained education-reform effort, former state Budget Director Larry Forgy told a gathering of higher-education officials yesterday.

Limiting Kentucky governors to one four-year term is "one reason we have not had the kind of leadership that would drive this state forward," Forgy said.

During the meeting in Jefferson County, Forgy said he would support a succession amendment even if it included the current governor and even if annual legislative sessions were a necessary tradeoff.

A succession amendment would also help correct a damaging division of powers between the legislature and governor, Forgy said. "This state can no longer continue to go into the future with the kind of dispersal of responsibility that it has," he said. Because of the power split, he said, "the full responsibility rests nowhere, and thus the decisions do not get made."

Forgy, a Lexington lawyer and former member of the state Council on Higher Education, has made a number of controversial suggestions for the school-reform effort mandated by the state Supreme Court. But his list of suggestions was just one of several aired yesterday at a council-sponsored workshop for leaders of higher education.

Most of the comments centered on the question of how higher education could play second fiddle in the school-reform movement and yet cling to a prominent place in the state's educational orchestra.

Former Kentucky Gov. Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt told the gathering of presidents, trustees and other university and community-college officials that education reform should be run like a political campaign. That means keeping the effort simple, bidding for grassroots support and giving positive strokes to legislators and educators, said Breathitt, who was governor from 1963 to 1967.

He said he joined former Gov. Martha Layne Collins in believing school reform should "stick to the things we have to do and ... we can sell to the people of Kentucky." Those essentials include paying teachers better salaries, attacking the state's illiteracy rate and making sure schools teach the basics, he said.

Higher-education officials can win legislators' support for reforms "by showing that you've got support in their district" and by scratching their backs politically, Breathitt said.

Rather than getting into a conflict with Gov. Wallace Wilkinson over what reforms are needed, "let's enlist the people that he listens to," Breathitt said.

Rep. Kenny Rapier and Sen. Ed O'Daniel told the group that the governor must take the lead if education reforms require a tax increase. If the governor doesn't push it, "there's not going to be a tax increase in 1990," said Rapier, D-Bardstown.

But Breathitt said the burden for taking action is on the General Assembly, not the governor. If the legislature fails to act, the people might revoke its hard-won degree of independence from the governor, he warned.

Forgy said that education reform would require a special session of the legislature and that the governor would refuse to address higher education's needs at the same time.

agreed.

"It's my considered opinion that if you do not get included in the special session ... you will be excluded forever," said Nunn, who was governor from 1967 to 1971.

O'Daniel, D-Springfield, said that if both the public schools and the state universities are to receive more funding, "there's got to be serious commitment to new taxes."

He warned that current revenue projections indicate the state will come up \$231 million short by the end of the next budget biennium in 1992 if it just tries to continue current services without raising taxes. Adding in the minimal costs of compliance with the Supreme Court's order to rebuild the public schools drives the projected deficit up to at least \$500 million, Forgy said.

The higher-education leaders were told they could help the reform effort by providing more continuing education for teachers and revamping undergraduate teacher education.

Higher education and the public schools must become "more closely tuned in" to each other to make any changes work, state Education and Humanities Cabinet Secretary Jack Foster said.

"We've got plenty of needs," said state Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock. "You've got the brainpower to help us."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1989

Weeding out incompetents in Kentucky's classrooms

You can spend hundreds of millions of dollars on Kentucky schools, make administrative reforms, improve the curriculum — and it will not mean a thing to the student who has a teacher who can't teach.

Teaching is what schools are all about. A good teacher can overcome many obstacles; a bad one can offset any other advantage. Thus, during this drive for education reform in Kentucky, it only makes sense for the reformers to take a long look at how difficult it is to remove an incompetent teacher from the classroom.

That is not to say that the state's classrooms are filled with lousy teachers. The number probably is relatively small. Barth Pemberton, chairman of the Fayette County School Board, told legislators that perhaps 5 percent to 6 percent of the teachers in Lexington could be considered incompetent. Even that estimate may be high. But no matter what the actual number, no one can dispute that an incompetent teacher can do a lot of damage.

At the moment, very little is being done about it. An informal survey of 164 of the 177 school districts conducted by the Kentucky School Boards Association found that just 20 tenured teachers had been fired for incompetence since 1985. The reason, according to school administrators, is that the

appeals process in cases of firing is too difficult and costly. Often, school boards and administrators just let the incompetence continue until a teacher retires.

There is a reason for protecting teachers, of course. Without the tenure system, school boards that are more concerned with politics than with education could fire teachers at will. That cannot be allowed.

But the administrators have a valid complaint as well. The tenure system is too protective of incompetence. School administrators and legislators discussed a number of possible reforms last week — including an independent board to hear firing appeals; changes in the evaluation of teacher performance; a less restrictive tenure system, offset by penalties against school board members who abuse their hiring and firing privileges; and reducing the courts' leeway to overturn firings.

Somewhere in all these proposals, or in as yet unformulated ideas, there has to be a way to eliminate the bad teachers while still protecting the good ones from arbitrary firings. Finding such a sensible, balanced approach must rank high on the legislature's list of priorities in school reform. Otherwise, all the other reforms will be meaningless to that kid with the misfortune to have a teacher who can't teach.

College athletics said to have financial woes

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
Staff Writer

The financial crunch in high-powered college athletic programs is "probably the most under-reported story in intercollegiate sports," Big Ten Conference Commissioner James Delany said yesterday.

Speaking at a workshop in Jefferson County for Kentucky higher-education leaders, Delany said the public thinks big-time college athletic programs are "sitting on a golden egg."

In truth, he said, college athletics have saturated their market and their costs are outstripping their ability to generate further returns.

He said some Big Ten schools "are in tremendous financial trouble." One of those schools, Michigan, has at least 20 "national-class" teams but ran up a \$1.4 million debt in its athletic program last year, he said.

In the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Division I-A, schedules are already crammed and ticket prices are already as high as the public will tolerate in the two main revenue-producing sports, football and basketball, Delany said.



Traditionally, he said, tax dollars have been used to support athletic programs at NCAA Division I-AA schools but not at Division I-A universities, Eastern Kentucky University President Hanly Funderburk said, however, that he had never seen any athletic program at a state institution that wasn't tax-supported at some level.

At a Division I-AA school such as EKU, there is television revenue to help cover some of the losses on football programs, Funderburk said.

"The gist of the problem is simply increasing costs and decreasing revenue," he said.

Funderburk, a former president of Auburn University, said the problems he faced with Auburn's athletic program were similar to those he faces now at EKU. When he went to Auburn in 1980, the school's intercollegiate

sports program had a deficit of more than \$1 million, he said.

He said building a winning football team has solved the athletic deficit problem at Auburn for now. But eventually Auburn — like Michigan — will find its football program has become "a mature industry," and further growth in receipts will become more difficult, he said.

Robert Sexton, executive director of Kentucky's Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, said in an interview that the athletic programs of six of Kentucky's eight state universities are in the red — all except the University of Kentucky's and the University of Louisville's. Those deficits, averaging about \$1 million, are being financed with state funds, he said.

So, "when you're scrapping for faculty and everything else," Sexton said, the question in his mind is, "Can you afford that luxury?"

Legislators say Wilkinson must push for increase

By Jamie Lucke
Herald-Examiner education writer

LOUISVILLE — Former Gov. Edward Breathitt yesterday took issue with lawmakers who said the General Assembly must have Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's leadership to pass a tax increase.

Breathitt urged the legislature "to show you have the capacity to provide leadership in an independent role."

He was speaking to higher education leaders from around the state who gathered for two days of workshops and strategy discussions

Earlier in the day, Sen. Ed O'Daniel, D-Springfield, and Rep. Kenny Rapier, D-Bardstown, predicted that unless Wilkinson was in the forefront, the legislature would not approve new taxes in 1990.

Without a tax increase, the state will have to cut services and cannot come close to complying with the state Supreme Court order to improve education, the lawmakers said.

They said \$524 million was needed to meet existing commitments in the 1991 fiscal year. That would require a 15 percent increase in the \$3.4 billion General Fund if

state revenue grows 6.5 percent. The figure does not include money to satisfy the Supreme Court's education ruling.

"If the executive branch does not promote — and vigorously promote — a tax increase in 1990, there won't be one," said Rapier, the House Democratic whip and a member of the Task Force on Education Reform.

Lawmakers facing re-election would be reluctant to absorb the political flak from approving new taxes if the governor is not on the front line with them.

O'Daniel, who supports a tax increase, said legislators should not

stick out their political necks on taxes unless the increase was significant enough to provide for the state's financial needs over the long term. He said the political damage would be the same whether the tax increase was large or small.

But Breathitt said lawmakers should not "take the very comfortable position or hide behind the statement, 'Well, the governor's got to lead before we'll be in a position to follow.'"

The legislature, after achieving unprecedented independence from the executive branch in the last 10 years, is facing its "first great test," Breathitt said.

If lawmakers fail, "then the people of Kentucky may conclude that legislative independence is not a very good idea."

Breathitt credited former Govs. Bert Combs and Louie B. Nunn for education progress in Kentucky because they took the unpopular steps of pushing through sales taxes of 3

cents and 2 cents, respectively. Although the taxes probably sealed the end of their future election chances, it ensured their place in history, said Breathitt, who was elected in 1963. He succeeded Combs and preceded Nunn as governor.

"I'd a whole lot rather have the respect of this crowd right here and history's judgment ... than to have won whatever the races were you ran for," Breathitt told Nunn, now the chairman of the Kentucky State University Board of Regents.

Lexington lawyer Larry Forgy, a University of Kentucky trustee and budget director under Nunn, said, "In my opinion, it is far more important that the children of this state get a good education than that 50 percent of the legislature be returned in the next session."

Breathitt said the education lobby must enlist Wilkinson's large following. He said Wilkinson had shown that a confrontational approach would not sway him.

"Let's don't be confrontational

with the governor as the newspapers in many areas have been. Let's enlist the people that he listens to," Breathitt said.

Legislators also must be assured that they still will have supporters if they approve a tax increase, he said.

The two-day meeting that ended yesterday was the first of its kind. It brought together more than 200 people, including members of the eight university governing boards, community college advisory board chairmen, the Council on Higher Education and university administrators.

A major concern was higher education's role in the court-ordered revamp of education — and how higher education could be sure it would not be left out when new money is raised for education.

Council Chairman Michael Harrel said the council and Advocates for Higher Education, a citizens group, would work out strategy details based on the discussions and report to the larger group.

Harrel said the statewide meeting was long overdue. He said it was a sign that higher education in Kentucky was throwing off some of its narrow regional interests and maturing into a statewide system.

Athletics instilled leadership, lawmaker says

By JIM TODD

Senior News Writer

ASHLAND — When Rocky Adkins played basketball at Morehead State University, he received the team's 110 percent and leadership awards for three consecutive years.

Adkins, 29, who is serving his second consecutive term as state representative from the 99th District, has used those same hustling leadership abilities to make an impression with his eastern Kentucky legislative teammates.

"I think Rocky probably surpassed anyone's expectations during the first session," said Rep. Greg Stumbo, D-Prestonsburg. "A major piece of legislation — his annexation bill — was controversial and hotly debated before it was passed in 1988."

Instead of needing 75 percent of the number of registered voters to defeat an annexation vote, Adkins' bill requires only 55 percent of the voters casting ballots that day to defeat such a measure.

"It helped the people in my district, and with the help of (state) Sen. David LeMaster (D-Paintsville), we were able to get it passed," Adkins said.

Adkins co-sponsored bills providing \$40 million to rural communities to help finance water and sewer lines for industry and to give tax breaks to industry locating in depressed counties, which at the time, included all three 99th District counties of Elliott, Lawrence and most of rural Boyd.

Stumbo thinks Adkins' efforts should have earned him the title of the best freshman representative in 1988.

"He made it look easy," Stumbo said. "It was pretty apparent that he was going to have a big impact in the General Assembly."

"The eastern Kentucky delegation is working well together and we are seeing a lot of them in key roles in the legislature," Stumbo said. "Rocky has worked himself up to a position now that will get him a lot more responsibility. He's a real asset to our delegation, eastern Kentucky, and particularly his district."

LeMaster, who represents the 25th District, which includes Boyd, Lawrence and Johnson counties and a small part of Floyd County, agrees that Adkins was quick to learn the legislative ropes.

"In terms of diligence, hard work, caring for people and the determination to represent the people well, Rocky is in the mold of the late and beloved Congressman Carl D. Perkins," LeMaster said.

"I don't just consider Rocky a friend and colleague; he's like family to me. I don't think I could describe his efforts and results as anything except outstanding."

Monday Profile

"I think it's important when we pick up the newspaper and see so many 'fallen angels' and so many erstwhile statesmen with feet of clay that our young people have a role model — someone like Rocky — who has a fantastic start on his career, though still in his 20s."

"It's especially good that young people can look at someone like Rocky and say, 'I can be like that if I try hard enough,'" LeMaster said.

Adkins said he was able to grasp the concept and inner workings of the legislature because of the help, support and advice he received from LeMaster and other north-eastern Kentucky legislators, including Rep. Gene Cline, D-Olive Hill; Rep. Ron Cyrus, D-Flatwoods; Sen. Nelson Allen, D-Bellefonte; and Rep. Clarence Jackson, D-Ashland.

"They all helped at every opportunity," Adkins said.

Born and reared in Sandy Hook, the son of a teacher/basketball coach, the 6-foot, 3-inch Adkins was a roundball star at Elliott County High School before receiving a basketball scholarship to Morehead State University. The Eagles advanced to the NCAA tournament in Adkins' senior year, losing to a powerful Syracuse Orangemen team in Hartford, Conn.

"It really was a great way to end my basketball career — going to the NCAA tournament," Adkins said.

Adkins, who received his bachelor's degree in health and physical education in 1982, received a master's degree in secondary education in 1983. After teaching and coaching basketball a year at his high-school alma mater, Adkins started working for Addington Resources Inc.

"It was the toughest decision I have ever made in my life — to leave teaching and coaching," he said. "But I felt like for the future of my family, it was the best decision I could make at the time."

Adkins works in economic development and public relations for Addington, an Ashland-based coal-mining firm.

"The Addingtons allow me to structure my schedule as needed to continue my work as a state representative," Adkins said. "Believe me, between the two, they keep me hopping and gone from home a lot."

Adkins says it takes a special understanding by his wife, the former Benita Boggs of Elliott County, because he is away from home so much.

"We have a daughter, Kristen, who will turn 4 this month," Adkins said. "She is what inspires me to work as hard as I do. I believe our future lies in our children, families and communities."

"I want to try to make eastern Kentucky the best it can be. I think I work very hard to try to achieve that, but I learned a long time ago that to be successful at anything you have to work at it."

Adkins leaped into politics in 1986 by handily winning the Democratic primary for 99th District representative on the strength of a 50 percent voter turnout among Elliott County Democrats.

He celebrated his 27th birthday and a victory in the '86 general election the same day and was unopposed in both the primary and general elections in 1988.

Like most other state representatives, Adkins would like to see a Constitutional amendment passed to increase representatives' terms to four years from two years, and state senators' terms to six years from four years.

"We passed a bill last year out of the House to bring that issue to a vote of the people, but it was never voted on in the Senate," he said. "I look for a similar bill to be filed this coming term."

"I look at it two ways. You could accomplish more and wouldn't have to be running for election all the time. But, two-year terms certainly keep you active and in the public eye, and in a way that's good."

Adkins said when he first ran for office he vowed that he would stay visible to his constituents. "That's so they can talk to me face to face about problems and get to know me."

Adkins would like to see a bill passed to allow the public to choose the length of legislative terms. "They're the ones sending us here."

Adkins thinks the legislature's biggest task next year — to pass legislation to eliminate disparities among Kentucky school districts — will be tackled in a special called session following the regular term.

"Without a doubt, that will be the biggest challenge that all of us will have to face. When you talk about restructuring the education system, you know it's going to take a lot of time."

"Another thing we're going to have to face is the tight financial crunch state government is having at the present time and make sure we maintain current programs we are funding now."

"I don't think we're doing everything wrong in our educational system. We're doing a lot of good things. We need to look at how we're spending every dollar, we're spending how and scrutinize what's working and what's not, to prepare our children to make a living."

"One thing we must do is keep our teachers' salaries competitive to make sure we keep the qualified people we have and not lose them to industry and to other states."

"Whatever format we decide on, I want to make sure it gives every child in Kentucky an equal opportunity education, no matter if they live in rural or urban areas."

Adkins is a member of the House's natural-resources committee and the new committee on economic development and tourism, vice chairman of the labor and industry committee, and chairman of the subcommittee on labor relations and employment standards.

Adkins said he owes his success to his parents, Jess and Fern Adkins of Sandy Hook, and athletics.

Although his dad taught health and physical education, history and driver's education, Adkins said his father only had him in class for the latter. "He seemed to try to dodge me," Adkins said.

"Throughout my whole career in athletics they never pressured me. Dad told me how much time it took and what I had to do to be a good player, but he left it up to me to do."

"I think it's important he did that. My parents have always been supportive of the decisions I've made. And it's really been a big help to me."

Adkins said athletics taught him things he could not have learned in a classroom.

"It taught me how to handle pressure — how to be successful and to be a winner — and how to handle success and defeats."

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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MSU ARCHIVES

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1989

EDITORIALS

The science of teaching

As gimmicks go, college scholarships for would-be math and science teachers are a nifty idea. But let's not kid ourselves — the looming shortage of scientists and mathematicians in industry and the chronic shortage of teachers to produce them won't be reversed with gimmicky come-ons.

Concern about the sorry state of math and science education is peaking — as it often does when Americans feel they're slipping in competition with seemingly better trained foreigners. In the late 1950s and early '60s, after Sputnik, it was the Russians we feared and envied. Today it's the Japanese.

Lawmakers wring their hands over an American system of education that turns out "technologically illiterate" students. The most forthright among them remind us of the distressing study by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, which found U.S. high school students lagging behind their peers in many other countries in science achievement. They note that behind the students are many unqualified math and science teachers.

Given the magnitude of the problem, it's unfortunate that the only proposals likely to emerge from Congress this year are ones that scratch the surface. Before the Senate is a plan, approved by the House, to create three merit-based scholarship programs aimed at en-

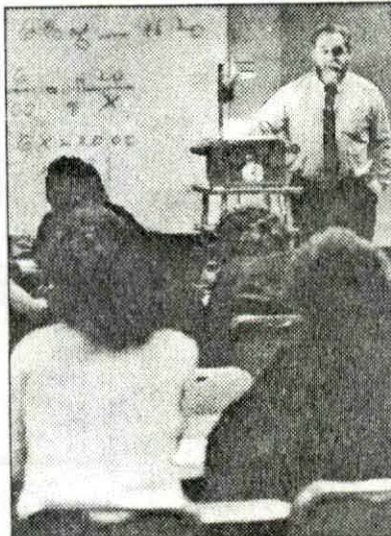
couraging more college students to pursue careers in science, math and engineering. The most promising program would offer 500 two-year scholarships worth \$7,500 per year to juniors and seniors who are willing to teach math or science for at least four years in public elementary or secondary schools that receive money for disadvantaged children. Scholarship recipients who failed to complete the service requirements would have to pay back the full amount.

A similar program in Kentucky

— called the Math/Science Incentive Loan program — has contributed to some startling turnabouts, particularly in the area of physics. Since 1984, the percentage of physics teachers who are properly certified has increased from 70 percent to 82 percent. More Kentucky students are taking physics today, more teachers are teaching it, and there has been a huge drop

in the number of physics teachers who are assigned to teaching jobs out of their field.

The trouble with scholarship programs is that they don't provide an incentive for teachers to remain teachers after their legal commitment expires. And they mask the real problem — the need to pay all teachers an adequate salary, plus bonuses for those in fields that pay top dollar in the private sector. Extraordinary measures are needed because without enough teachers, all efforts to instill excellence in our schools will be meaningless.



STAFF PHOTO

Math and science teachers are in short supply these days.

NAACP critical of state's education-reform panel that lacks blacks

By CLARENCE MATTHEWS
Staff Writer

Louisville civil-rights leaders are protesting the lack of black members on Kentucky's Task Force on Education Reform, which was established to oversee changes in the state school system.

"We will not accept being excluded from something so important as the restructuring of the education system that affects our children," said Shelby Lanier, president of the Louisville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Lanier said NAACP members and others have written to Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, and other protests are planned.

"We will do whatever it takes, legal action or other means," he said.

Lanier said blacks are weary of all-white panels studying problems affecting black children.

"We need to stop accepting things when we are not part of the process," he said at a meeting of the NAACP Interdenominational Ministerial Coalition earlier this week. "We will not accept or acknowledge this as being a legitimate task force."

Lanier said any group considering educational reform cannot be effective or fair if it doesn't include blacks who make up a large percentage of the Jefferson County school district, the state's largest.

The issue is on the agenda at a forum scheduled for 7 p.m. Tuesday at Zion Baptist Church, 22nd Street and Muhammad Ali Boulevard.

"We may have to show some political muscle to get representation on the task force," which has already begun its work, said Joseph McMillan, chairman of the NAACP political action committee.

The task force consists of leaders

of the General Assembly and officials of the Wilkinson administration. The group will draft a plan to reshape public education in response to the state Supreme Court ruling in June which said Kentucky's school system is unconstitutional because it is unfair to poor districts.

There were lengthy discussions between the administration and legislative leaders on the makeup of the task force, said Tom Dorman, a Wilkinson aide and coordinator of the task force.

"Consideration was given to any number of interests, but the decision

was to leave it with the leadership of the General Assembly and representatives of the governor's office," Dorman said. "The court decision puts the responsibility for redesigning and financing the education system on the General Assembly and the governor."

Dorman said other groups, including education leaders, also are not represented on the task force.

"But I hope that those who are not on the task force who have a keen interest in education will not feel slighted and join with us in this undertaking," he said.

Senate Majority Leader Joe

Wright, D-Harned, said the task force has received advice from blacks and plans to seek more participation of black educators and community leaders in restructuring the state education system.

But state Sen. Gerald Neal, D-Louisville, said the way the task force was established is inconsistent with representative democracy because it excludes blacks.

"I'm hopeful they will consider the gravity of the situation and make the necessary adjustments so we can get on with the business of building a better education system in Kentucky," Neal said.

College trust starts drumming up funds

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A new state-sponsored trust is going on the road, hat in hand, to ask businesses and foundations to help Kentucky families save money for their children's college educations.

State Finance Secretary Rogers Wells is scheduled to hold five meetings in October to ask businesses and foundations to chip in to the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust's endowment.

Wells is board chairman of the trust, which was created by the 1988 General Assembly as a means of pooling endowments and family savings into a joint investment to pay or offset college tuition. Sen. David Karem, D-Louisville, sponsored the legislation.

Participating families can both watch their own savings grow and count on a bonus from endowments if their children attend a public or private college in Kentucky.

"I like to use the analogy of a piggy bank with two slots," one for family contributions and the other for endowments, said Matt Wilson, execu-

The cost of a four-year degree at a major state university could reach \$60,500 in 20 years.

tive director of the trust.

Wilson said Wells will kick off fund-raising for the endowment at an Oct. 3 meeting with corporate officials and legislators at the Governor's Mansion. Wells will meet later with business and foundation officials in Bowling Green, Morehead, Lexington and Crestview Hills, he said.

The fund will be open for family contributions in November, he said. Parents and guardians of children under 15 are eligible to enroll in the fund's savings plan.

Wilson said trust officials hope to have a total of \$5 million in family and corporate contributions by the end of 1989 and a least \$20 million by the end of 1990.

"We hope that Kentuckians will invest even more in the fund — and in their children's future, for that matter," he said.

According to a Kentucky Council on Higher Education official, a Kentucky couple who have a 1-year-old child should probably be saving about \$40 a month toward college costs if they want to send the child to the University of Kentucky or the University of Louisville.

By the time that child is ready for college, costs of tuition, room, board, books and supplies at those two schools will probably reach \$60,500 for four years of schooling, said Ken Walker, the council's deputy executive director for financial affairs.

By the time today's 1-year-olds are ready for college, a full degree program may cost \$47,000 at the state's six regional universities and an average of \$96,000 at Kentucky's private four-year colleges.

Wilson said families interested in the state-sponsored educational savings plan can obtain more information by writing the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust, Capitol Annex, Room 204, Frankfort, Ky. 40601.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1989

Centre No. 1 in alumni donations

DANVILLE, Ky. — For the sixth consecutive year, Centre College has the nation's highest percentage of alumni providing donations, according to the school's Office of Development.

Centre received annual donations from 6,023 of its 7,993 alumni for a participation rate of 75.4 percent, tying the school's national record, which was set in 1987-88.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1989

Study ranking state's schools was flawed, experts say

By ROBIN GARR
Staff Writer

The controversial study by the state Department of Education that ranked Jefferson County public schools among the most poorly managed in Kentucky was fundamentally flawed, in the opinion of a half-dozen national experts in education.

The report, which officials released last week in response to a request under the state Open Records law, ranked the Jefferson County district, the state's largest, 155th among the state's 177 school districts in terms of a series of criteria used to gauge a school system's management efficiency.

But the Jefferson district's sheer size — with 93,000 pupils, it ranks among the nation's 20 largest — renders such comparisons useless because large school systems face complex, expensive demands that don't occur in smaller communities, numerous experts in education said.

"To compare Louisville, with 93,000 students, with school systems that generally have from 2,500 to 10,000 — or even 50,000 — is meaningless in terms of management criteria," said Dr. Robert Slater, formerly a senior researcher with the U.S. Department of Education and now a professor of education at Louisiana State University. "The complexities that emerge when you have these giant school systems such as Louisville's are enormously difficult."

Phil Smith, a spokesman for the National School Boards Association, said his group shuns such comparisons in general because the nation's 15,350 school districts vary so much that no two are precisely comparable. "You're talking about school districts ranging from New York City to some remote hamlet in Alaska," he said. "Large urban vs. rural,

affluent vs. poor, differing compositions of student bodies: To try to rank them in any way is virtually impossible. It becomes almost patently unfair."

Patrick Forsyth, director of the Arizona-based University Council for Educational Administration, and Professor John Tarter of St. John's University in New York, who is considered an expert in school management, emphasized the impossibility of ranking large districts and small.

Kentucky's management study is intended to reveal school districts that have serious management problems, state education officials say. The five to 10 districts at the bottom of the list receive consultation and advice, and officials of all districts receive information about how their system fared. The study is based on a complex formula that considers 30 indicators, including a school district's test scores, transportation costs and the percentage of budget used for operations, administration and maintenance.

All those costs increase in proportion to the size of a school district, and very large districts can be expected to pay proportionately more than small ones, Forsyth said.

Dr. Vance Grant, education-statistics specialist with the federal Education Department's National Center for Education Statistics, agreed. "Efficiency may improve from the very small to the medium-size district, but then after that it gets to be a tremendous job to manage the whole thing."

Kentucky education officials offered varying responses to the experts' remarks.

Ron Moubray, the Education Department's associate superintendent for administration and finance, said "some consideration was given" to the impact of district size on the report. What's more, he said, some large school districts — albeit none approaching Jefferson's size — ranked high on the list; and many tiny districts rated poorly.

However, Dr. Fred Williams, superintendent of the Fort Mitchell, Ky., independent school district and a member of the committee that

drew up the management-review process about five years ago, said district size never arose.

The committee's purpose, as directed by the General Assembly, was to produce a method for identifying serious school-management problems that might require outside assistance, Williams said.

Jim Parks, the Department of Education's director of public information, said the purpose of the study was not to rank school districts but to identify those that need help and to "raise red flags" about possible management problems.

Although officials of each district are given their own scores, Parks said, the department had not intended to create a statewide list and would not have done so if The Courier-Journal had not requested it.

Parks noted that Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock has appointed a committee to review the management-review process.

James Laý, the Jefferson schools' acting director of fiscal services, said these accomplishments reflect the system's management success:

■ The district's average SAT scores ranked seventh among the nation's 50 largest school districts, and its average ACT scores ranked 14th out of 50 last school year.

■ Moody Investors Service and Standard & Poor Corp. recently increased the system's bond rating, reflecting commercial lenders' confidence in its financial stability.

■ The district's energy-management and telephone program has saved \$3 million per year during the past four years.

'UK needs to get back to basics — its 'customers'

I read with sorrow your recent story on the University of Kentucky's new strategic plan. There is something interesting about this plan. Of the five goals outlined, only two had anything directly related to the reason for UK's existence — students. The conclusion I reached — and I hope it isn't true — is that UK has forgotten who its customers are.

I have a daughter who has attended UK for four years. She has a high regard for the teaching staff and the academic quality of the school in general. However, she and we have been forced to deal with a "customer unfriendly" bureaucracy and nightmarish logistical problems (housing, parking, paper work snarls, schedule mix-ups, etc.) throughout this time. She has gotten a good education, but in spite of rather than because of UK's system.

I suggest that the leaders at UK go back to the drawing board and develop a strategic plan that puts the needs of its customers first and its own self-serving survival and bureaucratic needs second. Maybe then, the taxpayers and tuition payers will see that UK is committed to its business of educating young people and will be more sympathetic to demands for more money.

DAVID R. BRYANT

Frankfort

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1989

Democratic leaders announce six goals for American schools

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Democratic congressional leaders stole a march yesterday on President Bush's education "summit" by announcing ambitious — and probably costly — goals for America's schools.

Bush, still mapping his strategy, attended a private seminar with some of the nation's best-known educators. Next week he will convene the two-day meeting with the nation's governors in Charlottesville, Va.

The Democrats gathered at a showcase school in a Washington suburb to unveil six "National Goals for Educational Excellence."

While the Democrats staged their scene-stealing event at Eleanor Roosevelt High School in Greenbelt, Md., Bush sat down for private talks at the White House with a dozen education leaders. He assured them that the deck was not "stacked" for the summit and that he was eager to hear their ideas.

Dr. James P. Comer, a Yale University child psychiatrist and expert on educating poor children, said afterward that he entered the White House skeptical but emerged "relieved and impressed that (Bush) does understand the complexity" of the problems facing the schools.

While the Democrats put no price tag on how much it would cost to meet their education goals, the list clearly would entail major increases in the \$22 billion Education Department budget.

The six Democratic goals are:

The president, meanwhile, met with educators as he planned for next week's education meeting with U.S. governors.

- Early childhood development: To get all "at risk 4-year-old children" into high quality early childhood development programs by 1995 or before.

- Basic skills: "Raise the basic skills achievement of all students to their grade level or above" by 1993, and "sharply reduce the discrepancy in test scores" among minority and majority students.

- Graduation-literacy: Improve the high school graduation rate yearly by reducing dropouts and the number of illiterate Americans.

- Math, science and foreign language: Raise the performance of American students in these areas until they exceed those of students from other industrialized nations.

- Access to higher education: Increase college-going rates of all Americans, especially minorities, and "reduce the imbalance between grants and loans in financing a college education." Most aid now comes from guaranteed student loans, not direct grants.

- Teachers: "Alleviate the impending teacher shortage, especially among minorities," by expanding the pool of those qualified to teach.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1989

\$65,000 given for UK scholarship

Students in the Donovan Scholars Program presented the University of Kentucky with \$65,000 yesterday to establish a scholarship fund for UK students involved in gerontological studies.

"The original goal for the Donovan Scholars 25th Anniversary Scholarship Fund was to raise \$25,000," said Linda Brasfield, director of the UK Council on Aging.

The Donovan Scholars Program offers tuition-free courses at UK to anyone 65 or older. There are currently some 500 active Donovan Scholars. The program is celebrating its 25th anniversary with various activities this week.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Saturday, September 23, 1989

Regents endorse bid for MSU faculty pay hikes

By KENNETH A. HART
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University will ask Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and the Kentucky General Assembly for nearly \$3.8 million to increase faculty salaries during the 1990-91 academic year.

If approved, the money would increase faculty pay by an average of 23 percent and bring teachers' salaries at the university up to par with those at peer institutions.

Morehead State's Board of Regents endorsed the plan Friday, along with the rest of the university's biennial appropriations request. The request covers the 1990-91 and 1991-92 academic years.

Overall, the university is requesting \$36.4 million in state appropriations for 1990-91, an increase of 26.8 percent over the current academic year.

Ray Pinner, director of budgets at Morehead State, said the appropriations request for 1990-91 is based on the assumption that the school will be funded at 92.5 percent of the state's formula for funding higher education.

Pinner said school officials have been informed by the state Council on Higher Education that the university will be funded at that level next year.

The university's request of \$41.6 million for 1991-92 is based on the assumption that the school will be funded at 100 percent of the formula.

Morehead State's faculty salaries have been a matter of concern among administrators for a number of months. Among benchmark institutions — including Kentucky's four regional universities — the school ranks at or near the bottom in the amounts it pays its teachers.

MSU President C. Nelson Grote said increasing teachers' salaries to the level of peer institutions is the university's number one priority.

"We are absolutely determined to address that issue," he said.

Grote said the university's inability to pay its teachers as much as other institutions has led to difficulties in faculty recruiting and retention.

Currently, Grote said, faculty shortages exist in the areas of business, computer science, mathematics, clinical psychology and nursing.

If the state approves the money for faculty salaries, Pinner said the amount of money available for teachers' pay will increase by 23

percent. Distribution of the money would be determined by the administration.

Board Chairman Bill Seaton said he had heard rumors that the administration threatened not to seek money for faculty raises unless the school's Division of Academic Affairs and Faculty Senate devised a performance-based system for determining raises.

"I had heard that the administration was using this system as a hammer for salary increases," he said. "I just want everyone to know that I personally resent the hell out of that."

Faculty members' length of service, degree and rank are currently used as criteria for determining raises, along with the distance of their salaries from benchmarks established at peer institutions.

Pinner pointed out that the university's final state appropriation is usually very different from the requested amount. For example, he said, the school requested \$34.9 million for the current academic year and received \$26.9 million.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1989

Morehead asks for 23% faculty raise

By Todd Pack
Northeastern Kentucky bureau

MOREHEAD — If the state approves it, teachers at Morehead State University will get an unprecedented 23 percent pay increase next year — more than twice the amount requested earlier this week for the faculty at the University of Kentucky.

That increase, and a proposed 5 percent raise the following year, would bring salaries at Morehead in line with those at similar universities in this part of the country, President C. Nelson Grote told the Board of Regents yesterday. The board unanimously approved a two-year spending plan calling for the pay raises.

Although university officials and lawmakers said it is unlikely Morehead will get all the state funding it is requesting, the decision to ask for such a large pay increase drew praise.

"It's been a long time coming," said Janet Gross, chairwoman of the school's Faculty Senate.

Morehead State is currently being funded at 85.5 percent of the higher education funding formula, Pinner said.

Of the total amount the school is seeking for next year, \$3.8 million is not covered by the formula. Of that amount, \$1.8 would be used for student financial aid.

"We think we're in a good position to ask for this financial aid money because of the uniqueness of our service region," Pinner said.

Grote added that the university has a large number of students in its service region "who would simply not be able to attend college without financial aid."

The university's appropriations request was submitted to the Council of Higher Education on Sept. 1, and will go the governor on Nov. 15. The General Assembly will take up the request when it convenes in January.

Although the request has already been submitted, Pinner said the regents had the option of making changes if they desired.

If the school does not get all the money it seeks, the budget stipulates that salaries remain a priority among administrators, said Gary S. Cox, executive director of the state Council on Higher Education.

Many teachers have left the university because salaries had increased little since the late 1970s, said Steve Taylor, Morehead vice president of academic affairs.

A professor at Morehead earns an average of \$29,100 a year — 18 percent below the salary at similar schools in nearby states.

"We lost a great business professor this year to Georgia Southern because he could get a \$17,000 raise there," Taylor said.

Morehead's budget request calls for \$36.4 million in 1990 and \$41.6 million the following year, giving it 92.5 percent of the money the council estimates the university needs to operate the first year and all the money the year after.

When the university submitted its spending plan two years ago, it asked for \$34.9 million for 1988 and \$40.1 million for 1989.

It got only \$26.9 million for 1988 and \$28.7 million for 1989.

Grote said he would improve faculty pay, even if it means taking money from other programs. At its meeting in June, the regents told the president to find a way to increase salaries.

Pay

From Page One

Despite the need for the pay increase, lawmakers doubted whether they could find enough money to pay for it.

"It's something we ought to be shooting for . . . but it's bleak," said Sen. Michael Moloney, D-Lexington, chairman of the Appropriations and Revenue Committee.

"I wouldn't say they absolutely couldn't get the raise, but it would be unlikely," said John A. "Eck" Rose, D-Winchester, Senate president pro tem.

Although he drew up Morehead's spending plan, university budget director Ray Pinner said the request to raise pay an average of 23 percent in 1990 and another 5 percent in 1991 was based "on a level of funding that we're probably not going to get."

On Tuesday, the Board of Trustees at UK agreed to ask for a 10 percent increase in faculty salaries in both 1990 and 1991, a request many education officials consider little more than wishful thinking.

All of Kentucky's state universities have received less than they asked for in recent years. Higher education is now allotted about 80 percent of the money the state Council on Higher Education figures it needs to compete with neighboring states in salaries, equipment and other areas.

The two-year spending plan also calls for:

- \$1.8 million in student financial aid.
- \$595,000 for classroom equipment.
- \$190,000 for a minority teacher education program and a black scholar-in-residence program.

In other business yesterday:

- Grote said a record 7,917 students are attending Morehead State, up from 5,695 four years ago.

- The board agreed to no longer offer an associate degree in mining technology or a bachelor's degree in mining, reclamation and energy studies, because of poor enrollment in those fields.

Embarrassing statistics

There is a good reason why many of the nation's major universities oppose legislation that would require them to reveal the graduation rates of their athletes: The figures are embarrassingly low.

That is all the more reason for Congress to adopt the Student-Athlete Right to Know Act.

In collecting information for the proposed act, the General Accounting Office studied the percentage of 1982 freshman athletes in 97 NCAA Division I basketball programs and in 103 NCAA Division I-A football programs who had graduated five years later. Overall, the graduation rate for basketball players was 38 percent; for football players, 45 percent. At 35 basketball schools and at 14 football schools, the graduation rate was less than 20 percent.

The bill is sponsored by two former All-America

basketball players who never let their abilities on the court keep them from excelling in the classroom: Sen. Bill Bradley, D-N.J., and U.S. Rep. Tom McMillen, D-Md. It would require universities to provide recruits information on the graduation rates for athletes participating in the prospective student's sport.

University athletic officials contend the law is unnecessary because students who want that information already can get it. They say the measure would do nothing more than create useless paperwork.

Graduation rates can help tell recruits whether a university is interested in their total development or only in their athletic ability. A low graduation rate may not stop a gifted athlete from attending a school, but it is information the recruit should have when making a college decision.

University of Georgia to end tradition of public prayer before football games

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Saturday, September 23, 1989

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — The University of Georgia will end its "grand tradition" of public prayer before football games because of the likelihood it would not withstand a court challenge, the school's president said.

President Charles B. Knapp made the decision Thursday, hours after Attorney General Michael Bowers advised him a threatened lawsuit by the American Civil Liberties Union probably would succeed.

"I personally believe in the pre-game prayer," Knapp said. "I thought it was a grand tradition at the University of Georgia, and I'm very, very saddened that we are going to have to discontinue it." Bowers said he believed a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision banning pre-game prayers at high school athletic events also applied

to colleges and universities.

"I must conclude that the likelihood of successfully defending the pre-game prayer at the University of Georgia is very slight," Bowers said in a letter hand-delivered to state university system Chancellor H. Dean Probst.

Knapp said Bowers told him that replacing the prayer with a moment of silence would run the same risk as invocations.

A student read a prayer over the Sanford Stadium public address system before last Saturday's Baylor-Georgia football game, and Knapp had said the invocations would continue unless he was advised otherwise by Bowers or a court.

Georgia Athletic Director Vince Dooley said he was dismayed by

the decision, though he supported it on legal grounds.

Audit of KSU foundation finds questionable practices

By Jamie Lucke
Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — An audit of Kentucky State University's fundraising foundation turned up obvious irregularities, KSU board chairman Louie B. Nunn said yesterday.

KSU's board of regents authorized the audit earlier this year after Gov. Wallace Wilkinson appointed Nunn and seven other new regents to the KSU board in January.

The audit, covering the two years that ended June 30, revealed several instances in which state purchasing laws were ignored or evaded, said Richard A. Rankin, a certified public accountant with Rankin, Rankin & Co. of Covington. Rankin presented the audit's pre-

liminary findings to the regents yesterday.

The audit also said the foundation had paid university employees for travel expenses exceeding the amount allowed by state law, without requiring vouchers for the excess amount. Rankin said this practice violated the law's "spirit if not the letter."

"There are obvious occurrences here that indicate some irregularities," Nunn said. Many of the irregularities had already been disclosed.

But Nunn said he couldn't determine if any crimes had been committed. "There'd have to be some intent to circumvent the law, and the auditors didn't go into the

criminal aspects of it as far as I know. They merely looked at the financial situation."

But John Brooking, a Covington lawyer hired by the auditors to advise the regents, said he had found no evidence of criminal intent.

Nunn said the board would separate the foundation from the university to protect KSU regents from liability for the foundation's operations. Another college, Northern Kentucky University, set up its fund-raising foundation as an independent entity about two years ago, said Brooking, who also is NKU's lawyer.

The independent status allows the foundation to operate outside

the scope of state purchasing laws.

Charles Lambert, KSU vice president for university relations, said the foundation had assumed it was exempt from state purchasing laws, in part because it operates only on private money. Lambert, the foundation's unpaid executive secretary, said this was the opinion of KSU's lawyers.

But Brooking said that because KSU regents appoint the foundation trustees, they control the foundation. Therefore, the foundation is bound by the same state monitoring and purchasing laws that apply to KSU, he said.

The foundation has assets of about \$3 million, most of which is committed to endowments or stu-

dent scholarships, Lambert said.

The audit, which is still preliminary, determined that the foundation paid \$145,769 to KSU's former accounting firm, Coopers & Lybrand, at the request of then-KSU President Raymond Burse, without seeking competitive bids or submitting the contract for state approval.

In return, Coopers & Lybrand straightened out KSU's books so university accounts could be audited by Coopers & Lybrand.

The foundation made one major and "several minor" interest-free loans to KSU employees. The major loan was \$5,000 to Burse's executive assistant, McArthur Darby, to help him buy a house in Frankfort, Rankin said. The only collateral

was a note signed by Darby.

Rankin also said the foundation paid Burse's \$10,000 annual life insurance premiums for the final year of his contract, even though his salary from the board of regents ended after six months. Lambert said the foundation was obligated to pay the premium for the last year, under an agreement that was part of Burse's last contract.

Rankin said there was potential conflict in the foundation's \$2,000 contract with former regent Jim Fraile of Frankfort to sell advertising for KSU athletic programs. But KSU ended the contract with Fraile, now a foundation board member, after he was appointed to the board, Lambert said.

"Even the telephone operator job is now computerized," said John Clendenin, chairman of the board of BellSouth Corp. in Atlanta.

"Directory assistance operators search a huge electronic data base to retrieve and deliver information to customers. Similarly, most of our clerical jobs require word processing, computer skills or both," as do craft jobs and both sales and service positions.

But Clendenin added:

"In 1987, fewer than 30 percent of employment candidates met our skill and ability requirements for sales, service and technical jobs. Only 15 percent scored at the proficient level on our typing test, and almost 50 percent of those tested were not qualified for jobs requiring even light typing. Overall, we estimate that fewer than 1 in 10 applicants meet all our qualification standards."

And the situation is getting worse.

"A recent study found that our jobs will require even more technical knowledge and problem-solving abilities, as more and more rote tasks are performed by computers," Clendenin said.

"With technological change coming more rapidly, even craft employees in the year 2000 will have to adapt and acquire new technical skills rapidly."

Thomas Bailey, a senior research associate at Columbia University, calls the trend now under way the "upskilling" of American jobs, meaning a change from learning based on observation to learning acquired through symbols, both verbal and mathematical.

"Semiliterate textile workers used to be able to function because they saw how their machines worked," Bailey said.

"Now, new machines have invisible microprocessors and other electronic components. Technicians have to repair by decoding complicated manuals, diagrams and updates from manufacturers."

Literacy requirements have thus risen sharply, he said. So have mathematics requirements, a result of assembly line innovations in which workers must read gauges, printouts and graphs to monitor quality.

"New opportunities for workers with no more than a high school degree are falling sharply," Bailey said.

America's nightmare: high-tech economy, low-skill workers

By Edward B. Fiske
New York Times News Service

David Kearns, chairman of Xerox Corp., calls it "the makings of a national disaster."

Brad Butler, former chairman of Procter & Gamble Co., fears the creation of "a Third World within our own country."

James Burke, chief executive officer of Johnson & Johnson, says it is "the American dream turned nightmare."

Corporate America has seen what the nation's schools are producing and it is alarmed.

And many of the students who are most at risk are children from minority groups, the same youngsters who the Labor Department says will fill 56 percent of the new jobs that will open up between 1986 and the year 2000.

As President Bush prepares to discuss education Wednesday with the nation's governors, population statistics and newly compiled research suggest American schools are graduating students who lack even the skills needed to fill existing assembly line jobs, let alone the sophisticated new jobs that increasingly dominate the economy.

Research and corporate experience also show that an increasing number of job applicants are among the population groups that are least well served by the nation's schools.

"More than a third of tomorrow's work force will be minorities," Kearns said, "and half of those are kids growing up poor. A fourth drop out and another fourth don't come close to having the skills to survive in an advanced economy."

Evidence suggests that they are unlikely to get those skills, since corporations tend to train the workers who already have mastered basic reading and math.

The results, say leaders in government, business and education, are that America is developing into a nation of educational haves and have-nots, who are fast becoming employment haves and have-nots; that this polarization follows racial lines; and that the effect on the economy and the country could be devastating.

"If we continue to let children who are born in poverty fail to get the kind of education that will allow them to participate in our economy and our society productively," Butler said, "then sometime in the 21st century this nation will cease to be a peaceful, prosperous democracy."

It is not that America's children are not being educated, researchers say. The problem is that they are not being educated fast enough and at sophisticated enough levels to keep pace with the advances and upgrading in jobs.

Meredith's first year in review

WKU president wants school at forefront of education

By CYNTHIA CROSSLEY
Staff Writer

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — In his first year as Western Kentucky University's president, Thomas Meredith worked on cultivating an image.

Two images, in fact — his own and the university's.

The more than 100 civic groups, high school students and alumni groups who Meredith visited in the past year heard about Western's accomplishments and how he wants to put the school on the cutting edge of education.

If he touched at all on conflicts within the university, it was to say he was studying the issues and using his first year to observe things.

Meredith, an Owensboro native who spent 19 years in Mississippi, including a stint as a vice chancellor at the University of Mississippi, also has been saying that he came to Western "to make a difference."

"I didn't come back just to sit in the president's chair," Meredith said recently. "This state can't be all I want it to be until we have a first-rate education system."

Meredith formally took over as president Sept. 15, 1988. He succeeded Kern Alexander, who had become embroiled in several controversies during his 2½ years as president, including an attempt to reorganize student publications that was denounced by many as censorship and plans — eventually dropped — to buy and move the birthplace of poet Robert Penn Warren from Guthrie, Ky., to the Western campus.

Since taking over, Meredith has devoted much of his time to giving speeches and boosting Western's image, but he has carried out a few initiatives too. He streamlined transfers for community-college students interested in four-year degrees, and he's planning to appoint a committee soon to study what Western's priorities should be in the next 10 years. He's also proposed the creation of two development centers, to serve the state's teachers and businesses.

He's also increased Western's efforts to attract and retain minority professors and minority students and to attract more top students in general.

While education leaders praised those efforts — particularly the new transfer process — it has been Meredith's talks around the state that have won him rave reviews.

"I think he's wonderful," said Mike Harreld, a Louisville banker who is chairman of the state Council on Higher Education and a former Western regent. "He brings very strong communication skills and a sense of focus and vision."

"I think he's a forceful and persuasive advocate for Western Kentucky University," said University of Louisville President Donald Swain.

But some people at Western — specifically members of the faculty senate — think Meredith has indeed done little more than sit in the president's chair when he is in town. They point to several things they think he should have acted on in the past year.

"He's been a good (Western) president for rest of the state, but he's not followed up on resolutions from the faculty senate," said senate President Bart White, an associate professor of communications and broadcasting. "We didn't hire him to be public relations chairman; we hired him to be a president. You can't be head of an organization and not listen to the people within it."

Meredith says he is listening to his faculty but that his first year in office has been an unusual one because he was away so much introducing himself.

Meredith also said some people want him to act faster — to react, instead of studying their requests.

"Some administrators like to react as soon as a little smoke appears," Meredith said. "I typically like to massage things a little bit (and) make sure we understand the situation, to make sure we have all the sides of an issue."

Last week he began responding to some of the faculty's requests. He plans to decide in the next week or so on whether Western will have department heads or department chairs, and what responsibilities the title will bring. Western now has department heads; professors say department chairs would better represent their needs. The faculty senate asked him for a decision on the matter a year ago.

Meredith also said last week that he will probably appoint a committee to study a faculty report on athletic spending, although he declined to set a timetable. The report, released in March, found that Western's athletic spending had risen 141 percent in 10 years, creating a deficit that had grown to \$1.5 million in 1987-88, and it suggested that Western cut back its athletic spending.

The three Western professors who wrote the report recommended that Meredith appoint an objective committee of representatives from Western's athletic programs, the faculty and the surrounding community to study athletic spending at Western, said Arvin Vos, a professor of philosophy and religion and one of the report's authors.

In August, when Meredith had not taken any noticeable action on the report, the professors submitted an essay based on the report to editorial pages around the state. It appeared in several newspapers, including The Courier-Journal.

Not all faculty members, however, agree with the report. Some older professors recall a similar controversy about athletics in the early 1980s and said the latest report had overlooked many ways athletics serve the university.

Last week, a rebuttal to the essay by a trio of Western economics professors was published in The Courier-Journal; it said the three professors who wrote the report had used inflated cost figures and had overlooked some indirect revenues in reaching their conclusions.

And Meredith, who attended college on a basketball scholarship, said he has heard nothing but "100 percent support" for Western's athletic programs from the surrounding community.

The athletic-spending report is probably the university's most divisive issue, but professors and administrators interviewed for this story agreed that the report — and Meredith — may be the focal point for long-term frustrations over historically low funding for higher education in Kentucky.

Like other schools, Western is facing several problems stemming from a lack of money.

A 30 percent increase in enrollment over the past four years is straining Western's faculty and buildings. In an interview, Meredith said this fall's preliminary enrollment of 14,694 may mark the limit to which the university can expand without significant funding increases.

That means Western may have to set earlier application deadlines or

demand higher high school grades and admission-test scores, Meredith said.

"We don't want to cap enrollment in a state where one out of every nine residents is a college graduate," Meredith said. "We should be trying to educate everyone we can. I don't know of a state that has developed economically, as we want to, that hasn't first improved its education system."

In addition, Western has had to defer building repairs.

For example, faculty members talked about pianos and books ruined by moisture, of bricks falling off buildings, of floors separating from walls. "Three of our five main heating boilers are out. All we can do is ask the state for the money," Meredith said.

Low faculty salaries are also a problem. Some observers say the salaries are driving away the next generation of talented professors, as well as making current teachers less inclined to go the extra step for their students.

Surveys have shown that Kentucky's professors are earning an average of \$5,455 less per year than their counterparts across the nation and nearly \$3,000 less than colleagues within the region.

Meredith's answer is to ask the state for more money and to improve Western's ability to raise money from private sources. Some of his talks last year set the stage to do just that, he said.

Western's board of regents resolved in July to ask next year's legislature for an extra \$3.9 million to raise faculty and staff salaries, and an extra \$2.83 million to add instructional staff to handle the additional enrollment. It also wants \$43.4 million for building improvements — and that doesn't include money needed for a new residence hall and a new classroom building.

Funding for higher education will be running up against proposals to revise spending on Kentucky's elementary and secondary schools. While Meredith argues that the state should look at the total educational picture — kindergarten through college — the Kentucky Supreme Court, ruling earlier this year ordering the revamping of the public-education system covers only kindergarten through 12th grade. So far most of the public discussion on the issue has left out higher education.

The faculty senate doubts the state will give Western more money. Western is getting only 84 percent of the money that the state's funding formula says it should get, university officials said. The faculty believes Western's only recourse is to reallocate its budget, including changing its spending on athletics.

Meredith may be more successful in raising private money. While he was a top administrator at the University of Mississippi, the school raised \$61 million in private funds.

"I think he would be very successful. He has a natural ability to be a fund-raiser and to sell his agenda," said Owensboro Mayor David Addison, who's also chairman of Kentucky Advocates for Higher Education. "He's very articulate and presents a great case."

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1989

College education 'packaged' and 'sold'

By Joe Patrick Bean

Just before the fall semester began, the faculty and senior staff of the college where I teach met for our annual, day-long retreat. This time, our meeting's theme was "This Little College Went to Market," and our presenter was a high-powered, college-marketing consultant.

As he showed us what he identified as effective college-marketing materials from around the country, I was impressed by the creativity, thought and wit employed to lure prospective students to those campuses.

If it is to prosper or even survive, a small, private college such as ours, we were told, must employ increasingly sophisticated marketing strategies to boost its enrollment and income. "How can you better market your product?" our presenter asked, time after time.

What concerns me about this approach was the repeated heavy emphasis on the word "product."

That's standard marketing terminology, to be sure, whether the product is a deodorant or political candidate, so I shouldn't have been surprised. But, it seems to me, a marketing expert who applies this overused word to a college operates from a flawed premise.

An institution of higher education, our presenter seemed to be saying, is to be sold to the public, to a specific target audience, in much the same glib way that hype is used to persuade consumers to buy any other goods or service.

Package the product more attractively, stress its value for the dollar, explain why it is better — or should be perceived as better — than rival brands, convince

The author

Joe Patrick Bean is assistant professor of history at Concordia Lutheran College in Austin, Texas.

the would-be customer that his or her life will be incomplete or poorer without it.

What, though, is this "product"? That's the question our visiting expert assiduously avoided answering during his time with us. And I doubt that, if pressed, he could have done so.

Is the product education itself? His presentation implied that it is. How, though, can education be a mere "product"? Education is an open-ended process that ideally continues for a lifetime. How can something that by nature is so elusive, so difficult to standardize or measure, be compared to a widget produced on an assembly line?

Is the product the college? That's easier to quantify. How many students and professors are involved in research projects or have published learned monographs? How many libraries, laboratories and classrooms grace the campus?

These are significant aspects of any college. They can be attractively packaged and easily marketed. Perhaps so easily that their inherently ephemeral nature will be mistaken for what is important about the institution — what is being taught and learned. We dare not trivialize these fundamentals, but we risk doing that when we attempt to market them as the college's "product."

When a college succumbs to the seductive allure of using elegantly charted statistics to try to "package" what has been taught and learned for marketing purposes, it breaks faith with its primary mission of liberating minds to soar beyond the tangible confines of the merely mundane.

How do we statistically measure a student's appreciation of the beauty of a Monet masterpiece, understanding of the imagery in a Walt Whitman poem, empathy with a Shakespearean tragic hero, or ability to evaluate the relative importance of the causes of the Civil War?

These are but a few examples of what true teaching and learning ineluctably seek to accomplish. How, though, can they and so many others be made to fit neatly into a marketing strategy that emphasizes a "product"?

I fully recognize that most U.S. colleges simply cannot eschew more effective marketing if they are going to survive. Whether it bodes ill or well for higher education, this is the simple, inarguable reality of the matter.

But as marketing experts undertake their campaigns, they — and especially the college administrators who hire them — should recognize that no sales strategy, however creative or witty, will magically cause effective teaching and inspired learning to take place on those campuses where they do not already occur with regularity.

No amount of glib Madison Avenue hype employed in the attempt to market a college's "product" can alter that incontrovertible reality.

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1989

U of L approves budget seeking 40% increase

Herald-Leader staff report

The University of Louisville is asking the General Assembly for a 40 percent increase in state funds over the next two years.

U of L's trustees approved a request yesterday for \$158.8 million in state money in 1990-91 and \$169 million the next year. U of L's state appropriation now is \$120.6 million.

U of L did not follow the University of Kentucky's lead by asking for less than the amount authorized by the state Council on Higher Education.

UK asked for \$10.2 million less than it was entitled to seek. Nonetheless, UK is seeking a 52 percent increase in state funds over the two years.

But U of L President Donald Swain said, "I really feel very comfortable in asking for what we really need at the University of Louisville."

Swain said he was part of a committee that reviewed the formula used to set the state funding goal for each public university.

Student goals must dictate reform, agency says

By Joseph S. Stroud
Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — The Kentucky School Boards Association yesterday joined the chorus calling for a system of school governance based on whether students learn what the state decides they should know.

The association also endorsed several proposals which would strengthen the state's ability to rein districts that manage schools poorly.

David Keller, executive director of the state school boards association, said he thought control of schools should remain at the local level, but added, "We don't think local control ought to be used to inhibit efficient education."

Among those proposals were a strengthening of the state's ability to take over districts that falter and a ceiling on the number of non-teaching employees, such as janitors and bus drivers. The ceiling would be based on the size of each district.

Keller also said school employees should be prohibited from participating in school board politics.

Keller met with reporters yesterday to issue a 14-point statement agreed upon by the association's board of directors. Most of the points concerned issues of school governance.

Keller said the association might issue positions on finance and curriculum as those issues become more central to the school reform debate in Frankfort.

The Kentucky Supreme Court ruled June 8 that the state's school system was unconstitutional and gave the General Assembly until April to restructure the public schools.

The success or failure of local districts, Keller said, should be measured in terms of how well they teach students what they are supposed to know.

"The state has to say in very specific terms what it expects in terms of student performance," he said.

In taking that position, Keller joined a number of consultants and in-state educators who have called for "outcome-based" assessment of school performance.

He said local schools should be given enough flexibility to determine for themselves how those goals should be attained.

Keller said the state should establish an educational system based on student performance by setting up statewide "core curriculum requirements." The requirements would ensure that every student in the state was exposed to certain educational basics.

A system based on outcomes, Keller said, "holds the teacher accountable for learning and not just for doing what the state says."

Public invited to discuss board's ideas

Associated Press

The position paper by the Kentucky School Boards Association will be presented at a series of public meetings around Kentucky in October and November.

The meetings will begin Oct. 3 at the Holiday Inn, Hazard. Others will be Oct. 10, Middlesboro High School; Oct. 11, Highland Country Club, Fort Thomas; Oct. 17, Morehead State University;

Oct. 19, Spencer County High School, Taylorsville; Oct. 23, Paintsville Elementary School; Oct. 24, Calloway County High School, Murray; Oct. 25, Madisonville-North Hopkins High School; Oct. 26, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green; Oct. 30, Jamestown Resort and Marina; Nov. 1, Grayson County High School, Leitchfield; Nov. 2, Harrodsburg High School.

What school boards group urges

Herald-Leader staff report

The Kentucky School Boards Association called for the following measures as part of the statewide school-reform effort:

- An "outcome-based" educational system, assessing school districts on student performance rather than how well they follow specific teaching guidelines.

- Increased access to advanced courses for all students.

- An overhaul of the school financing system, including a more efficient and equitable system of property tax collection that would be applied equally throughout the state. Districts would not be restricted from raising additional local revenue, however.

- Creation of a state monitoring and assessment agency to look at educational performance throughout the state.

- Bans on electioneering activity by school employees and on contributions by political action committees to local school board elections.

- A broadening of anti-nepotism provisions so they apply to all state and local government employees, as well as to school boards and school employees.

- Elected boards of education.

- A limit on the number of non-teaching employees, to eliminate overstaffing.

- Establishment of educational quality as the only standard for a school district's existence.

tence.

David Keller, executive director of the association, said that mergers and sharing of resources between districts should be allowed, but that all such decisions should be made only on the basis of educational quality, not the size of a school district.

- Modification of the hiring of local superintendents by requiring that local school boards advertise vacancies.

- A reform of tenure laws to hold teachers more accountable for student performance.

- Establishment of an examination, similar to those for the bar or for certified public accountants, for teachers and administrators, with special emphasis given to a training program for superintendents.

Along the same lines, districts are urged to establish an alternative certification system to enable professionals without education degrees to teach when they are qualified.

- Establishment of regional agencies to provide support services such as specialized teachers or pupil transportation to local school districts.

- Guarantee of continuity of leadership in the state education department by making the state superintendent of public instruction an appointed rather than an elected position or by hiring an administrator to take over many of the functions of the superintendent.

Along the same lines, Keller said tenure laws should be revised to ensure that "substandard teachers are not in the classroom."

On the subject of screening superintendent candidates, Keller said the state should require each district to advertise any superintendent vacancy. This would set up a time frame for filling the post but would not restrict the local district's ability to decide for itself, Keller said.

Several of the points issued yesterday reiterated positions established last year by the school boards association. One of those

was a call for a new, independent monitoring agency to oversee local school districts. Keller said he was gratified to see other groups, such as the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, calling for such an agency.

Keller said such an agency should be established to "aggressively scrutinize compliance with state standards and, where necessary, to vigorously enforce the law."

But he said local districts that demonstrate "excellence in education" should be given "greater flexibility to develop programs that meet their students' needs."

Enrollment boom may tighten Murray entrance standards

Associated Press

MURRAY — Murray State University's acting President James Booth said yesterday he was considering closing the doors to some students but stressed the change would not mean an enrollment limit.

Booth said Murray was looking at the cost of developmental and remedial programs for students who might be better served at community colleges or other institutions.

Enrollment for full-time, new freshmen is 27 percent higher than two years ago, a school spokesman said. Meanwhile, the average ACT score for incoming freshmen was 20 in 1988, compared with 17.8 for the state.

Booth said the 1989 freshman class appeared to be at least as strong in ACT scores.

"At a time when resources are so scarce, an expenditure in students we know are not likely to be here at the end of the year may not be a wise investment on the part of the university," Booth said in a news release last week.

But he said yesterday he did not necessarily expect tighter entrance requirements to result in slower enrollment growth. If the requirements were matched to the university's mission, he said it could be reasonable to expect that more students who were brighter and better qualified would be attracted to the school.

At Western Kentucky University in Bowling Green, President

Thomas Meredith has said if the enrollment boom continues there, the school might be forced to consider a ceiling.

This fall's preliminary enrollment of 14,694 may mark the limit to which the university can expand without significant funding increases, Meredith said last week at the end of his first year at Western.

Western's faculty and building are strained by a 30 percent increase in enrollment during the last four years. The school may have to set earlier application deadlines or demand higher high school grades and admission-test scores, he said.

"We don't want to cap enrollment in a state where one out of every nine residents is a college graduate," Meredith said. "We should be trying to educate everyone we can. I don't know of a state that has developed economically, as we want to, that hasn't first improved its education system."

Booth said he didn't think it was up to Murray to let every student enroll when community colleges and other institutions provided effective developmental and remedial programs.

"We realize we cannot be all things to all people," he said. "That's the whole purpose of a system of higher education, that collectively ... we are all things to all Kentuckians. And we want to avoid the unnecessary duplication."

Meredith and Booth both cite the problems worsened by insufficient funding, including lagging faculty salaries.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1989

Murray looks at tougher requirements

MURRAY, Ky. — Murray State University's acting president James Booth, said yesterday that he is considering the possibility of closing the doors to some students, but he stressed that the change would not mean an enrollment cap.

Booth said Murray is looking at the cost of developmental and remedial programs for students who might be better served at community colleges or other institutions.

But he said yesterday that if tighter requirements were matched to the university's mission, it could be reasonable to expect that more students who are brighter and better qualified would be attracted to the school.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1989

3 Morehead players are suspended after arrests

By PAT FORDE
Staff Writer

Morehead State University football coach Bill Baldrige yesterday announced the indefinite suspension of three players, including leading rusher and receiver Jerome Williams, after their arrest on marijuana possession charges.

Williams, defensive back Vaughn Scott and fullback George Fletcher were arrested early last Thursday. Williams played Saturday in Morehead's 34-14 loss to Liberty. Scott, who has an injured arm, and Fletcher, expected to be redshirted, did not suit up.

Although Baldrige said he found out Friday about the players' arrests, he waited until after the loss to Liberty to suspend them.

Baldrige said the players "are really not guilty until proven guilty," but suspended them anyway. When asked why the disciplinary action was not taken before the game, Baldrige said he and his staff did not have time to deal fully with the issue.

"It was just one of those things that come upon you so late," Baldrige said. "We didn't know enough about it, really."

Against Liberty, Williams rushed 10 times for 26 yards and caught four passes for 13 yards. Scott, a sophomore from Cincinnati, and Fletcher, a freshman from Chicago, have not seen action this season.

The three were scheduled to appear in Rowan County District Court yesterday morning, but Chief Deputy Clerk Bill Wells said their hearing was continued until next Monday.

According to Bill Rosenberg, interim director of the Morehead State Office of Public Safety, a call was received at 11:59 p.m. last Wednesday from a Cooper Residence Hall resident assistant requesting security officers be sent to the dorm. At 12:38 Thursday morning, officers Steven Howard and Gary Lanham arrested Williams, Scott and Fletcher for possession of less than 8 ounces of marijuana, a misdemeanor.

Mike Mincey, the school's vice president for Student Life, said that if the three are found guilty, it will be up to the Residential Life Committee to decide if they are allowed to stay in the dorms, and up to the Student Disciplinary Board to decide if they can stay in school. He said that in the past, students have been dismissed from both school and the dorms for marijuana possession.

Williams, a senior from Pittsburgh, has rushed for 142 yards and one touchdown on 45 carries for the Eagles (1-2). He also has caught a team-high 14 passes for 146 yards. Last year, he rushed for 311 yards, caught 47 passes for 367 yards and scored eight touchdowns.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1989

3 suspended at Morehead after arrests

Associated Press

MOREHEAD — Three Morehead State football players, including the school's leading rusher, were suspended after they were charged with possession of marijuana, Coach Bill Baldrige announced yesterday.

Jerome Williams, a junior tailback from Bethel Park, Pa., who leads the Eagles with 142 yards in 45 carries and one touchdown, was suspended along with freshman running back George Fletcher of Chicago and sophomore safety

Vaughn Scott of Cincinnati.

The players were arrested by two MSU security guards on the campus Thursday, said Rowan County Jailer Dale Davis. The three spent the night in jail, Davis said.

"These three individuals currently have a matter pending in Rowan County District Court," Baldrige said in a statement. "We will make further decisions in this matter once we obtain additional information."

The players had been scheduled to appear in court yesterday morning but the hearing was continued for one week.

Williams rushed 10 times for 26 yards in Morehead State's 34-14 loss to Liberty on Saturday. Fletcher and Scott have not seen action this season.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE MOREHEAD NEWS—MOREHEAD, KY. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1989

Opinion page

MSU ARCHIVES

MSU faculty deserve equal pay

On Friday, Morehead State University's board of regents voted to seek a 23-percent pay increase for its faculty and a 10-percent increase for staff members at the school.

Such an increase, while no doubt large, is designed to bring MSU's salaries to the median salary level of similar schools in nearby states, or benchmark institutions.

Dr. Steve Taylor, vice-president for academic affairs, pointed out that MSU recently lost a business professor to Georgia Southern because he could get a \$17,000 pay raise there.

In order for MSU to attract and continue to maintain quality instructors, those instructors will have to be paid what they deserve.

MSU officials are realistic enough to know that it is unlikely all of their funding requests will be approved.

However, we believe it's commendable that MSU officials have taken the position that faculty and staff salaries are the highest priority (after all the required fixed costs are recovered such as utilities, fringe benefits and debt service).

Now it's up to officials in Frankfort — members of the Council on Higher

Education, Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and the General Assembly — to respond to MSU's request.

Those groups will be under pressure from other universities and other state agencies to increase their appropriation level.

Soon the fate of all requests made of the state's general fund will become a part of the political process.

There is never enough money to meet all requests. So it's up to our elected officials in Frankfort to rank requests according to priority and fund them accordingly.

For Kentucky political observers, the months leading up to a regular session of the General Assembly, and the session itself, offers an opportunity to view how our elected officials grapple with such basic problems as how to fund education.

We cannot overestimate the importance of the decisions that will be made in the coming months.

Will Kentucky move forward in such a critical area as education, or will the state fall further behind other states in our region?

Only time will tell.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1989

Wilkinson regrets school reform's slow pace

Jamie Lucke
Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson said yesterday he regretted that Kentucky made little progress on education reform in the last three months but said no one was to blame for the slow start.

Wilkinson spoke on the eve of a national education summit at which he planned to ask President Bush to pump more federal money into education in poor states like Kentucky.

Wilkinson said he should have called a special legislative session in November to deal with education as soon as the state Supreme Court overturned Kentucky's public school system June 8.

But he seemed resigned yesterday to waiting until after the regular session next year for action on an education package.

Dealing with education reform during the regular session "would be the worst of scenarios," he said, because education is too important to entangle it with other issues when the legislature convenes in January.

"I don't want to be in a situation of having to compromise on education because of some other issues."

The court ruled Kentucky's education system unconstitutional and ordered the legislature to replace it. A task force created by lawmakers

and Wilkinson is just beginning to discuss how to rebuild the school system.

A gap between poor and rich school districts prompted the court's action, and Wilkinson said a similar gap exists between rich states and relatively poor states like Kentucky.

He said he would ask Bush to increase federal funding to help make education systems in poor states equal to those in rich states.

The proposal tops a seven-point agenda that Wilkinson plans to present at the first education sum-

Governor wants U.S. to ensure educational equity for states

By TOM LOFTUS
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson will suggest to President Bush at the president's education summit this week that the federal government ensure equal educational opportunity among states, much as the Kentucky Supreme Court has mandated it among school districts.

At a news conference yesterday before he left to meet with Bush and the nation's other governors at the summit in Charlottesville, Va., the governor said, "I believe the federal government should ensure educational equity across the states."

Such a program would mean new federal money for schools in poorer states like Kentucky so their students would have the same educational opportunities as students in wealthier states, like California and New York, the governor said.

Regarding Kentucky's effort to rebuild its school system, Wilkinson said he may have made a mistake in not calling a special legislative session for Nov. 1 after the Supreme Court declared the school system unconstitutional on June 8.

The governor said he feared that without a firm deadline to accomplish the school rebuilding process before the 1990 regular legislative session, he and the legislature might not make much progress during the summer. "As it's turned out we've done that. We've essentially allowed the summer to slip by," Wilkinson said.

Wilkinson stressed that he is not blaming legislative leaders for the delay, and said that perhaps he himself is responsible. But he said he believes progress will be rapid now that the Task Force on Education Reform has formed its subcommittees and hired its consultants.

The governor left last night for the two-day summit with governors and the president.

"The purpose of the summit is to discuss what the federal role in improving schools might be," Wilkinson said. "I'm prepared to tell the president and my fellow governors that a total restructuring of the existing educational system will probably benefit most, if not all, states. Tinkering ... simply will not get the job done."

Wilkinson said he would make seven proposals at the summit, chief among them a plan to provide federal money to guarantee equal opportunity — and equal funding — to education "across the states."

The governor noted that Kentucky and some other states have faced court challenges calling for equality in funding of schools within their borders. "What is often overlooked is the fact that a similar disparity exists among the states. There is no parity among the states," the governor said in a statement given out at the news conference.

Because Kentucky lacks the wealth, tax base and per-capita income of most other states, Wilkinson said, "We'd surely be ranked as one of those disadvantaged states" and entitled to federal money under such a program.

Asked where the federal government would come up with the money to finance such a potentially costly program, Wilkinson said, "Build one less Stealth bomber." He said

the federal government could find the funds in many federal programs that should have a lower priority than education.

Other proposals Wilkinson said he would make at the summit are:

- Provide funding "for programs that focus on health, social and educational needs of preschool children, such as prenatal care and Head Start."

- Develop a national strategy for training and retraining the American work force.

- Provide money for research into how people learn and how that learning can be assessed and documented.

- Provide money for expanded use of computers, television and technology to create a communications "highway" linking schools, colleges and even homes.

- Coordinate federal and state programs to improve child care and early childhood programs to avoid conflicting laws that make it more difficult to meet families' day-care needs.

- Continue efforts to crack down on drug abuse, particularly as it affects school children.

If asked about Kentucky's response to the Supreme Court order mandating the rebuilding of the public school system, Wilkinson said he would tell other governors or the president that "I'm very optimistic that when we finish we will end up with the finest education system in the United States. I believe we will be the envy of the other 49 states."

The governor said he believes all 21 members of the Task Force on Education Reform, created by Democratic legislative leaders to draft a plan to rebuild the school system, would like to have seen more progress during the summer.

He took staff members' advice and did not call a special session for Nov. 1, but Wilkinson said he still hopes a session can be called before the regular session begins in January. If that's not possible, he said he wants to hold the special session after the regular session.

Wilkinson said education is his top priority. The regular session will have a full agenda of its own, he said. "I don't want to be in a situation of having to compromise on education because of some other issues."

"We could have a special session today and do some things, but I don't think that would meet the mandate of the court," Rose said.

Wilkinson said that he was not criticizing anybody and that he felt good about the process established for overhauling schools.

He said there were legitimate reasons for the delay — figuring out how to tackle the issue, establishing the 21-member Task Force on Education Reform, hiring consultants and organizing committees. "All of those things take a lot of time, and more time admittedly than I had imagined they would or should. So I don't think anyone's to blame for what happened. I think it just happened."

But despite his criticisms, Wilkinson said the education reform effort is now positioned on a "springboard."

Schools

From Page One

mit between a U.S. president and the nation's governors.

The two-day meeting begins today in Charlottesville, Va.

The agenda also asks that Bush:

- End the scourge of drugs in schools.
 - Help bring education technology to colleges, schools and homes.
 - Develop a national strategy for training and retraining the American work force.
 - Increase federal support for programs like prenatal care and Head Start that focus on the needs of preschool children.
 - Coordinate federal and state efforts to improve child care and early childhood education to avoid conflicting regulations and laws.
 - Support research to better understand how people learn and how to assess and document learning.
- The federal government should help states design methods for measuring learning, not dictate what should be measured, Wilkinson said.

He said the Bush administration should place education near the top of spending priorities. But he said decisions about changing schools should be left to the states.

"Maybe we should build one less Stealth bomber," Wilkinson said when asked how Bush could pay for education improvements and still keep his promise not to raise taxes.

On the state level, Wilkinson said he did not want a tax increase but would find funds to support the new system that he and legislators are working to create.

On the day of the Supreme Court ruling, Wilkinson said yesterday, he talked in his office about setting a November deadline for legislative action.

He feared the summer might be wasted with few accomplishments to show — and that is just what happened, Wilkinson said.

"I think I made a mistake in not calling the special session on Nov. 1. I believed it then, and I didn't do it because nobody believed it was the right thing to do at that point in time, except me, and perhaps they were right ..."

"But as it's turned out, I think we've ... essentially allowed the summer to slip by, and we haven't accomplished a great deal except in terms of getting the process in place."

However, the legislature's top leaders disputed the usefulness of a November deadline for a special session.

"You do the work and then call the session. You don't call the session and then do the work," said House Speaker Donald Blandford, D-Philpot.

Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose said lawmakers would not have had enough time to develop the in-depth plan required by the court.

Wilkinson calls amendment allowing his succession a 'pretty high' priority

By TOM LOFTUS
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson said yesterday that passage of the succession amendment allowing him to seek a second consecutive term is a "pretty high" priority for him in the 1990 legislative session.

"I don't make a secret about the fact I'd like to have it" to carry through programs begun in this term, Wilkinson said at a news conference before leaving for an education summit in Virginia.

Wilkinson said education is his top priority, but declined to rank succession among other priorities.

Wilkinson tried hard in the 1988 session to win passage of an amendment that would allow him to run for a second consecutive term, but the Senate rejected the amendment.

Legislative leaders in both chambers say the amendment faces a tough battle in 1990.

Asked about the chances of passage next year, Wilkinson said, "I don't have any idea. I didn't give it the priority that all of you assigned to it the last session."

He said he would have traded it away in 1988 if the General Assembly would have passed his education measures, which were also defeated.

The governor said the state needs succession for continuity of education and other state programs. "If continuity is not important to the chief executive office of this state, it isn't important for anybody," he said.

He said he could not support a succession amendment that would apply to the next governor, and not himself. "I offered that deal the last

time," Wilkinson said.

He said he asked legislators in 1988 to pass an amendment that would allow him to seek a second consecutive term, but told them that if it failed, he would work in 1990 for an amendment that would apply initially to the next governor. That idea was rejected, he said.

"If it fails including the incumbent this time there's always the next session to do it without the incumbent," Wilkinson said.

He also said that "those that are against succession are not against including the incumbent for fear that the succession effort will fail. They are against it for fear the succession effort will succeed."

Asked why that is so, Wilkinson said: "I don't know. It's hard for me to understand. As lovable as I am ... some, I guess, just don't like me."

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Tuesday, September 26, 1989

Foundation being set up to provide academic extras

By ROGER ALFORD
Independent News Writer

ASHLAND — A new foundation is being established to raise money for academic programs in city schools.

The Ashland Board of Education on Monday night approved a plan by two Ashland Oil Inc. employees — Dick Spears and Tom Feazell.

The foundation would seek annual contributions and solicit grants to support academics in the schools.

"We're not just interested in bricks and mortar," Feazell said. "We're heavily interested in the academic side."

In a written proposal, Feazell and Spears say the foundation can provide funding so that students in Ashland could enjoy more than they would receive through the basic education programs already provided.

The Ashland school district will be the second in northeastern Kentucky to create an educational foundation.

A similar foundation was formed in Rowan County last year, and made its first major financial contribution to the school system in January by awarding grants to teachers for special projects.

Spears said the programs to be supported by the Ashland foundation will be determined by the foundation's board of directors.

He said the money may go toward implementing new programs, providing funding to existing programs, buying land, providing funding for maintenance and repair.

Funds also could be used for teacher stipends or supplements, paying guest lecturers, and providing funds for field trips or other special projects.

"Despite this broad base for possible support programs, the foundation is basically interested in much more than just bricks and mortar," Spears and Feazell say in the proposal.

"It is planning to primarily focus upon program enhancement, providing educational opportunities that are simply not available from basic education funding."

Spears said the next step in forming the foundation will be filing incorporation papers with the Kentucky Secretary of State's Office, assembling a 20-member board of directors, and applying for tax-exempt status from the Internal Revenue Service.

The foundation could be operating by January.

Spears and Feazell said they recognize the varied demands the school board has for its limited funds, and hope to be able to fund "the little extras that contribute so greatly to quality education."

The school board, which finished last fiscal year with only \$15,423 in the district's general fund, embraced the proposal for the new foundation.

The school board also adopted a \$12.18 million budget for the 1989-90 fiscal year. The total revenues and expenses are up from last year's \$11.98 million budget.

The budget shows the school district expects to receive \$2.89 million from local taxes; \$6.87 million in state revenues; \$1.83 million in federal money, and \$569,204 from other sources.

That, plus the meager General Fund carryover from last fiscal year totalled the budgeted \$12.18 million.

An audit report presented in the meeting showed that the school board spent \$222,298 more than it took in over last fiscal year, but finished the year with \$134,375 in its accounts.

Phil Layne, an auditor with the accounting firm Kelly, Galloway and Co., presented the audit.

He said administrators have complied with all state and federal laws and regulations in its handling of the district's money.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1989

Murray State gets grant for lake study

MURRAY, Ky. — The Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet has granted biologists at Murray State University \$100,000 to assess the quality of water in 37 Western Kentucky lakes.

Dr. Joe King, chairman of the Department of Biological Sciences, will be the principal investigator for the two-year project. A similar study of 45 lakes in the eastern half of Kentucky is being conducted by the Kentucky Division of Water.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1989

Two WKU leaders to visit China

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Western Kentucky University leaders are uncertain what kind of political climate they will encounter during a 10-day trip to China, where the government quelled pro-democracy demonstrations in June.

WKU President Thomas Meredith said he and Bill Liu, executive director of the USA-China Teacher Education Consortium, have received repeated assurances from the Chinese that the turmoil has quieted.

They will leave Sunday as part of the consortium after canceling a similar trip three months ago.

Liu and Meredith will visit two Chinese universities and meet with consortium members and with the People's Education Press, which prints curriculum and books for schools in China.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1989

Free speech comes to Miss. college campus

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (AP) — Free speech is coming to the campus of the University of Southern Mississippi, with the setting aside of a "Speaker's Corner" where anyone can voice his opinions.

"Before the 'Speaker's Corner,' if someone stood in a corner and

began to speak, according to our rules we would have had to stop them," said Joe Paul, dean of student development. "Anyone who wished to speak on campus had to register a time and place to speak."

There are still limits: no profanity and no signs.

'I thought I had died'

Morehead's Baldridge an example of pride and the will to never quit

By PAT FORDE
Staff Writer

MOREHEAD, Ky. — The date was Oct. 10, 1987. Bill Baldridge lay in a Clarksville, Tenn., hospital and thought he was dead.

That night the Morehead State University football coach had been hospitalized with chest pains following his team's 20-13 loss to Austin Peay. Now he was in the cardiac intensive care unit, and death was all around him.

Four people shared the room with Baldridge. Three times during the night an EKG stopped beeping. Three times Baldridge thought it was his.

"I thought for sure I had died," he said. "I woke up in the morning and looked around, and sure enough, there were three empty beds."

Upon seeing that, Baldridge said, he looked over at the other survivor. They had made it through the most harrowing night of their lives.

Baldridge started to give him a thumbs-up sign.

"And he was trying to commit suicide," Baldridge said. "He pulled his respirator out, the balloon and everything. Tore his esophagus out. He was just bleeding."

The next morning he told his wife, Jane, "You've got to get me out of here."

It wasn't Baldridge's scene. Giving up is not in his playbook.

When Bill Baldridge talks to his players about the kinds of things football coaches like to talk about — pride, character, the will to never quit — they should listen. He's living proof of them all, on a level that transcends football.

He had two balloon angioplasties to relieve heart blockage in 1987 and came back. He had open-heart surgery in 1988 and came back. He spent a night waiting to die, watching others die and try to die, and came back.

He came back for what Jane says "he was meant to do." Coach football.

After missing several weeks of both the 1987 and '88 seasons, a trim, new Bill Baldridge is back on the sidelines. The Eagles are only 1-2, but it would be hard to find a happier story than Baldridge's.

"I keep saying to myself, 'With what I've been through, nothing can bother me,'" the warm-hearted, deeply religious 45-year-old said. "I'm just happy to get the opportunity to coach again."

He got serious about that opportunity, both on the field and off.

On the field, he's delegated more responsibilities. He no longer coaches a position, and his offensive and defensive coordinators handle the play-calling. But that doesn't mean he stays calm on the sidelines.

"You try to catch yourself outside, but inside you're eaten up," he said. "So you might as well go ahead and do what you're feeling."

Off the field, Baldridge dropped nearly 80 pounds and eight inches from his waistline with a new, improved diet of fish and chicken and an exercise regimen that would leave Jane Fonda gasping.

During the off-season Baldridge's five-day-a-week workout included:

- Twenty minutes walking on a 25 percent incline at 4.2 mph.

- Twenty minutes on an exercise bike on a difficult setting.

- Twenty minutes on a rowing machine at the most difficult setting.

- Twenty minutes of climbing steps.

During the season Baldridge works out three days a week running the stadium steps 10 times, walking one mile and then jogging two miles.

"Someone told me the other day, 'You work out harder than your players,'" he said. "My players are having fun. I'm doing this to stay alive."

It's quite a change from two years ago, when Baldridge was a walking wad of triglycerides.

He tipped the scales at nearly 280 pounds. He worked himself very hard ("I used to think you had to do it all yourself to get it done right," he said). His diet? "I was raised on cornbread and sweet milk," he said.

In short, Baldridge was a cholesterol poster boy.

It caught up with him at Austin Peay. The angioplasties that followed knocked him out of coaching for the rest of the year, so Baldridge distanced himself from football to get serious about his health.

"We more or less ran the spring (practices)," defensive coordinator Dan Gooch said. "Then he came back in the fall and it was back to normal. It really was a shock when he went down."

It happened in the fourth game of last season. At halftime of Morehead's 34-9 loss at Liberty, Baldridge again was seized by chest pains.

"Guys with heart problems are the biggest liars in the world," he said. "I said, 'I'll be all right.' I was standing out there, I don't even know what happened in the second half."

After the game, Baldridge was hospitalized in Lynchburg, Va. Doctors told him that another 30 minutes without help might have killed him.

A couple days later he was flown to Lexington for coronary bypass surgery. He doesn't remember any of it.

"I lost four days of my life, they had me so heavily sedated," he said.

It was assumed by many that Baldridge had simply slacked off on his diet and exercise regimen started the year before. Not so, he said. The problem was caused by scar tissue from the angioplasties, blocking his heart's preliminary valve.

"I've really worked hard," he said.

Offensive coordinator Vic Clark took charge of the team for the rest of 1988, and throughout the off-season and into last spring it was unclear whether Baldridge would be back.

Despite rumors, athletics director Steve Hamilton said the job was Baldridge's for the taking. "My feeling the whole time was that if he wanted to, he had the opportunity to come back and coach this year," Hamilton said.

"Probably the toughest period was during the winter when we were out recruiting," Gooch said. "We didn't know what to tell the recruits sometimes."

"It was kind of a relief, to tell you the truth, when he came in at the end of the spring and let us know that he was the head coach, that he was back in charge and was full-go. We had a direction, so to speak."

Baldridge waited until the end of spring for one reason: to make sure he could come back.

"I didn't want my players to look at me and say, 'Is Coach all right or not?' I wanted them to look at me and say, 'Hey, he's ready. We don't have to worry about him anymore.'"

Both times Baldridge was stricken, the effect on the team was considerable.

In 1986 Morehead had a 7-4 record, the school's best since 1979, and Baldridge was named Coach of the Year by both the Ohio Valley Conference and the Fellowship of Christian Athletes. Since then Morehead has slid to 2-8 and 3-8.

"I think it put a lot of stress on the football team," he said. "The problem is, every time they pick up a paper they read about me, and it's like the players here are trying to get me well. I'm here to try to get the team going again, trying to get the team well."

"I just kind of say, 'Hey, it's old news.'"

But to beat it twice in two years? To come back to coaching college football, which is Stress Central? To go from taking 21 pills a day, as Baldridge was after open-heart surgery, to a single aspirin?

"There have been days when I've said, 'Why have I done this?'" Baldridge said. "You know, days when I can't get out of bed. But, hey, just keep faith. Get better. Let Him be the deciding factor. I know He'll be there to pick me up."

The Bill Baldridge Story is one to pick everyone up.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Tuesday, September 26, 1989-

Baldridge, MSU suspend 3

By ROCKY STANLEY
Independent Sports Writer

MOREHEAD — Starting tailback Jerome Williams, a preseason All-Ohio Valley Conference candidate, and two other players have been suspended indefinitely from the Morehead State University football team.

MSU head coach Bill Baldridge made the following statement in a release from the sports information office:

"George Fletcher, Vaughn Scott and Jerome Williams have been suspended indefinitely," Baldridge said. "These three individuals currently have a matter pending in Rowan County District Court. We will make further decisions in this matter once we obtain additional information."

The suspensions stemmed from arrests made in a university dormitory late Wednesday night.

The three MSU football players, and a juvenile, were arrested in Cooper Hall by university public safety officers and charged with possession of marijuana.

Bill Rosenberg, head of university safety and secur-

ity, said the officers had responded to a complaint of marijuana smell in the dormitory.

Williams was in the starting lineup Saturday night in the Eagles' 34-14 loss to Liberty University. He carried 10 times for 26 yards and caught four passes for 13 yards.

The junior from Bethel Park, Pa., has been a key player in the Eagles' offense. After three games this season, he leads MSU with 142 yards rushing and 14 pass receptions.

Last year, Williams topped the Eagles with 311 yards rushing, 52 pass receptions and eight TDs. His 5.2 catches per game also led the OVC.

Scott, a sophomore defensive back from Cincinnati, and Fletcher, a freshman fullback from Chicago, have not seen action this season.

Scott played in one game as a freshman but has been hampered by an arm injury this season. Fletcher will probably be redshirted.

Morehead State, 1-2, plays at Samford University in Birmingham, Ala., Saturday.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1989

Panel to release learning standards today

MSU ARCHIVES

Goal is to outline what students should know

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson says Kentucky will lead the nation in teaching students how to think — not just parrot facts — if the state adopts a plan that will be unveiled today by his Council on School Performance Standards.

Wilkinson appointed the 12-member council in February to recommend what students should know and be able to do at various stages in their schooling.

The council will present its ideas to the Task Force on Education Reform's curriculum committee this afternoon.

In the report, the council outlined a six-year plan for carrying out six broad learning goals. The goals, which would apply to all students regardless of ability, are mastery of math and communications skills needed in life; self-sufficiency, and the abilities to be a productive group member, solve problems and become a life-long learner.

The first year of the plan would be spent obtaining agreement among Kentucky educators on what students should know and be able to do at each grade level.

Schools would be given freedom to come up with plans to achieve the goals within state guidelines.

But schools that failed to develop plans on time would lose local control and would have to adopt a state-imposed curriculum.

Wilkinson said the council determined that Kentucky should devise better ways to measure whether students are learning and whether they can apply their knowledge in practical situations.

A key recommendation calls for shifting the emphasis in the statewide testing program from students' knowledge to students' performance.

Under the plan, a statistical sample of students in each school would be tested at selected times throughout the year in grades three, five and eight and during the first semester of grade 12. Those are the best grades at which to judge the effectiveness of a school, the council said.

The new tests would determine such things as whether students could write a letter or story to communicate their ideas, could compare the consumer costs of different loans, could interact with a group or could solve a biology problem.

"Since this represents a new and different approach to what is taught, how children are taught would have to change

also. That is one of the primary issues being addressed by the council," Wilkinson said. One of the recommendation is that principals involve teachers more in running schools.

The council will urge that Kentucky:

- Adopt a common core of learning for elementary, middle, high and vocational schools with an emphasis on application of basic skills and student performance.

- Launch a major effort to assess student performance beyond what can be measured by paper and pencil tests. An independent state agency should be established to run the student testing program to ensure local school accountability.

- The state should encourage innovative efforts by local schools and provide them the flexibility to make management decisions.

- Establish incentives and assistance for reforming curriculum in local schools.

"From what I am able to determine, their recommendations are consistent with the best thinking in the nation on what children should be learning," Wilkinson said in a statement released yesterday while he was in Charlottesville, Va., for a meeting between the nation's governors and President Bush.

The council does not put a price tag on its plan but says the assessments would be "costly and require a long-term commitment by the state."

Kentucky now spends about one-tenth of 1 percent of its education budget to ensure the quality of its system, the council said. In contrast, business and industry spend a larger portion of their resources "on quality control and view the costs as a profitable investment."

Kentucky can afford to spend more of its education budget to make sure that students are learning what Kentuckians consider most important, the report said.

The council began its work by surveying 900 Kentuckians to determine what they think a high school graduate should be expected to know in the year 2001.

The council also sought the advice of national experts and five task forces made up of 35 professional educators from Kentucky.

The executive director was Roger Pankratz, associate dean of education and behavioral sciences at Western Kentucky University.

Wilkinson's education secretary, Jack Foster, and state Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock were members, along with two business executives, two teachers, three school administrators and three members of the state school board.

Wilkinson first proposed creating the council as part of his 1988 education package, which died in the House education committee. Wilkinson had proposed rewarding the staffs of schools whose students perform well with cash bonuses.

The council's two-volume report recommends incentive grants to encourage school staffs, parents and communities to come up with innovative curriculum models.

Council Chairman J.D. Nichols of Louisville said he hoped the recommendations would help satisfy the state Supreme Court's June order to overhaul education.

He also said it would take "additional time, resources and the joint involvement of school staff, the community, business and industry ... to provide the details and ownership for a workable Kentucky education plan."

Washington doesn't have cure for Kentucky schools

Wallace Wilkinson apparently can't read George Bush's lips.

Wilkinson won the governorship by promising not to raise taxes. Bush won the presidency with the same promise. Now, Wilkinson has a solution to the education troubles of Kentucky and other comparatively poor states. He wants the federal government to pay the bill.

It's not likely to happen for two reasons. The first, obviously, is that the federal government just doesn't have the money. Neither the White House nor Congress really knows how to meet the government's existing obligations, much less how to meet new needs, such as anti-drug programs or more aid to Poland.

Second, and perhaps more important, education is a state and local responsibility.

The federal government has an

important role to play, to be sure. Some national standards would be useful. So would more spending on Head Start and similar programs.

But such spending won't do much to narrow the gap between the resources available for education in Kentucky and the resources available in other states. The state already relies on the federal government for almost 10 percent of its education budget, ninth highest among all the states. Even doubling the federal education budget won't make Kentucky schools as well-supported as those in richer states.

Neither the governor nor anybody else should think that Washington can help solve the kinds of basic problems with school finance and administration that plague Kentucky's schools. We've created those problems ourselves. We'll have to solve them ourselves, too.

Colleges asked to submit data for antitrust investigation

Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS — DePauw University and Earlham and Wabash colleges have been asked to submit information about tuition, faculty salaries and financial aid to U.S. Justice Department investigators.

While Frederic Freilicher, an attorney in the antitrust division of the Justice Department, acknowledged that there is an investigation involving a possible conspiracy to fix prices, he would not confirm which schools are part of the probe.

"This most often happens where there are competitors who are selling a particular product, and they get together in some way and decide what the price, or price range, should be," Freilicher said.

"They may never actually have a meeting. It could be done on the telephone. That's one of the areas where we are the most active."

Freilicher said, "We have taken the position we will not discuss details of the situation, colleges by name or how many there are or how they are grouped."

Officials from the three colleges confirmed Tuesday, however, that they have received inquiries from the Justice Department.

The schools are among 12 in Indiana, Michigan and Ohio that belong to the Great Lakes College Association. They have been included in a Justice probe that started with several New England schools this year.

The Chronicle of Higher Education reports this week that 51 schools have confirmed receiving an inquiry from the Justice Department.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1989

Lees College to get anti-drug gift

JACKSON — Johnson and Johnson Baby Products will present \$10,000 to Lees College in Jackson at 10 a.m. today to support the school's new substance abuse education and prevention program.

The program will provide referral services to students, faculty and staff needing treatment for drug or alcohol abuse. The program also will try to establish a drug-free and alcohol-free campus environment.

The majority of funding for the program's first two years will come from a \$75,510 federal grant from the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education. The private, 300-student college will fund the rest.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1989

UK debate team wins tournament

The University of Kentucky's varsity debate team took first place at the first 1989 National Collegiate Debate Tournament in Cedar Falls, Iowa, on Tuesday.

Calvin Rockefeller, a communications major from Birmingham, Ala., and Thomas McKinney, a pre-law major from Nashville, Tenn., beat Harvard University's team 3-0 in the final round.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1989

Centre College once again No. 1 in alumni fund-raising participation

Herald-Leader staff report

For the sixth straight year, Centre College held the No. 1 position nationwide for alumni participation in annual fund raising, according to the college's Office of Development.

Centre received contributions from three-fourths of its alumni. Centre considers as alumni those students who attended the college for at least one semester.

"This sustained accomplishment is a vivid display of alumni loyalty and speaks eloquently about the way our alumni feel about the quality of their education at Centre," said college President Michael F. Adams.

Alumni donated more than \$1.5 million to the Annual Fund, a 5 percent increase from 1987-88, when Centre received donations of \$1.4 million from its alumni.

Centre was followed by Williams College in Massachusetts, with 65.4 percent of its alumni contributing, and Bowdoin College in Maine, with 62.7 percent, according to Centre.

Centre attained the No. 1 position in 1984-85 with 74.1 percent, when it broke the 72.2 percent record set by Princeton University. Since then, Centre has continued to increase its participation rate.

Eastern to play in '90 UKIT

By Jerry Tipton

Herald-Leader staff writer

Making good on a pledge made this summer by new basketball coach Rick Pitino, the University of Kentucky announced yesterday it had invited Eastern Kentucky University to play in the 1990 UK Invitational Tournament.

Eastern Kentucky accepted. The Colonels will become the first state school to play in the UKIT, which began in 1953.

"I can't tell you how much I appreciate this, not only for Eastern but for basketball across the state," Eastern coach Mike Pollio said. "It should have been done years before."

For years, Kentucky officials cited a policy prohibiting games against state schools — whenever the subject arose. The unwritten "policy" was revoked in 1983 when, under pressure, UK agreed to a series with the University of Louisville.

Three other Division I schools in the state — Western Kentucky, Morehead State and Murray State — may find similar invitations to play in future UKITs, Athletics Director C.M. Newton said.

Western Kentucky and Morehead State have notified UK of their interest in playing in the tournament, Newton said.

"We feel good about what we've done," said Newton. "Too much is made out of breaking the precedent. We're not thinking of it in those terms. Times are different. It seemed like the logical thing to do."

Kentucky and Eastern have played once, on Dec. 15, 1928, in Lexington. Kentucky won 35-10.

UK has never played a regular-season game against Western, Murray or Morehead. The Cats have played Western twice and Morehead once in NCAA Tournament play, beating Morehead and splitting with Western.

"It's very, very difficult to fill your tournament with all quality teams," Newton said. "It makes no sense to invite MAC (Mid-American Conference) schools or Southern Conference schools or Portland and those kinds of schools while turning our backs on the schools in our area."

The 1989 UKIT field has Southwestern Louisiana, Cincinnati and Portland (not Portland State) joining Kentucky.

Eastern asked not to play Kentucky in the first round of the 1990 tournament. UK will play Appalachian State, Pollio said, while Eastern will play the fourth team. "Probably Georgetown of D.C.," Pollio said, laughing.

Arizona State will be the fourth team in the tournament, Newton said.

"It would make a much better game if we don't play in the first round," Eastern Athletic Director Don Combs said. "You need to see if you're competitive enough. If you can't beat the other team, you shouldn't be playing Kentucky then."

Eastern will receive the "normal guarantee" to play in the UKIT, said Newton, who declined to discuss specifics.

Eastern has been assured a guarantee of between \$15,000 and \$20,000, Combs said. A formal contract has yet to be signed, he said.

"We always try to pick a tournament that will make us that kind of money," Combs said. "The beauty of it, besides the interest it generates, is the travel."

The Colonels can take the bus the 20 miles from Richmond each day of the tournament. Eastern will receive a similar guarantee to play Alabama as part of a double-header in Birmingham this season, Combs said. However, about \$5,000 of that money will be eaten up in travel expenses, he said.

Benefits from a UKIT appearance go beyond economics, Pollio said.

"It's a nice recruiting tool," the Eastern coach said. "It'll help sell the program."

Two other Southeastern Conference schools have a place in Colonel

schedules. Eastern plays Alabama this season, and Mississippi State next season.

UK figures to benefit, too, Pollio said.

"I've talked to a lot of people around the state and they really feel good about what Rick and C.M. Newton are doing," Pollio said. "It'll help people get to know Rick Pitino and how much he loves the game. It's good P.R. for Kentucky."

The traditionalists among UK's fans might wonder if the Wildcats have everything to lose and nothing to gain from playing state schools.

Pitino, who was out of town recruiting yesterday, answered that question in the summer when he first proposed such games. UK would not lose its position as a basketball power should it get beat by Eastern, he said.

Pollio agreed.

"If Eastern would beat Kentucky, Kentucky would still be Kentucky," he said, "and Eastern would still be Eastern. If we beat Kentucky one out of 10 times, or if they lose one in 10 against in-state schools, it won't affect their status and standing and prestige."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1989

Drug charges dropped, Morehead reinstates trio

Associated Press

MOREHEAD, Ky. — Three Morehead State football players were reinstated yesterday after charges of marijuana possession were dismissed, coach Bill Baldrige said.

The players, including tailback Jerome Williams, the Eagles' leading rusher and receiver, were arrested at a campus dormitory last Thursday by university security guards. Williams, running back

George Fletcher and safety Vaughn Scott spent the night in jail and were suspended from the team Monday.

"We are extremely pleased that the matter is resolved," Baldrige said in a news release.

Authorities said the players and a juvenile were arrested in a dorm room. Court officials said the juvenile pleaded guilty to marijuana possession in Rowan County juvenile court yesterday, then the charges against the players were dropped.

The players will be available for Morehead's game at Samford on Saturday.

Williams, a junior from Pittsburgh, leads the Eagles with 142 yards on 45 carries and one touchdown. He also has caught a team-high 14 passes for 146 yards. Fletcher, a freshman from Chicago, and Scott, a sophomore from Cincinnati, have not played this year.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1989

Three Morehead players reinstated

MOREHEAD — Three Morehead State football players were reinstated yesterday after marijuana possession charges against them were dismissed, Coach Bill Baldrige announced.

The players, including the Eagles' leading rusher, tailback Jerome Williams, were arrested at a residence hall on campus Sept. 21 by university security guards.

Williams, running back George Fletcher and safety Vaughn Scott, spent the night in jail and were suspended from the team Monday.

Authorities said the players and a juvenile were in the campus room when the arrests took place.

The juvenile pleaded guilty yesterday to marijuana possession in Rowan County juvenile court, according to court officials, who said the charges were then dropped against the players.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1989

Wilkinson says U.S. plan mirrors his ideas

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
Staff Writer

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson said an agreement reached yesterday on national goals in education amounts to a ringing endorsement of his plan for improving Kentucky's public schools.

He said the statement — issued by the White House and the nation's governors — also reflects his call for national equity in support for education.

"Kentucky's agenda is now the national agenda," Wilkinson said after the closed-door education summit held in Charlottesville Wednesday and yesterday by President Bush and the governors.

Wilkinson said the joint statement on school reform goals is "exactly what we've been talking about for 30 months." He said it mirrors his plan in its call for freeing educators from regulations while holding them more accountable for student learning.

The national plan also calls for "clear measures of performance," a facet of Wilkinson's plan for school restructuring in Kentucky.

Wilkinson said the similarity between the national goals and his restructuring plan should provide the added push needed to get his ideas enacted as part of Kentucky's school reform.

He also said his call for "educational equity among the states" — made this week in an open letter to Bush — led to one of the goals in the joint statement's section on the federal role in financing.

The statement says one facet of that role is "to promote national education equity by helping our poor children get off to a good start in school, giving disadvantaged and handicapped children extra help to assist them in their school years, ensuring accessibility to a college education, and preparing the workforce for jobs."

Wilkinson said he "brought that issue to the table, and ... insisted that it be incorporated in the agreement."

He said Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas helped get the standard in the agreement during a late-night negotiating session with White

House chief of staff John Sununu and other administration officials. Clinton is co-chairman of the National Governors' Association's education task force.

Wilkinson said he tried but failed to get the joint statement to reflect his proposal that the federal government launch a communications satellite reserved for educational use, an idea he says caught Bush's attention.

During the summit's closed-door sessions, Wilkinson said, Democratic and Republican governors bickered with federal officials over the levels of federal school funding.

The chief areas of contention, he said, were the Head Start program of meals and preschool instruction for poor youngsters, and the failure of the federal government to fulfill its financial commitments.

U.S. Secretary of Education Secretary Lauro Cavazos voiced the federal position, saying Wednesday that the issue "is not so much an issue of dollars, it is one of how the dollars are being spent."

The joint statement reflects the governors' desire that federal agencies remove some of the strings attached to school funds. It sets forth a goal of greater flexibility in use of federal school funds.

The sessions also revealed great disagreement about priorities in the federal budget, Wilkinson said.

In suggesting that the administration cancel just one Stealth bomber and put the money saved into education, Wilkinson erred by contending that each Stealth will cost \$50 billion, an amount that would enable "all of us to accomplish everything we need to accomplish" in education.

In fact, the estimated price tag on each of the 132 Stealth bombers slated for production is \$530 million.

Ohio Gov. Richard Celeste took a more reserved view of the summit than did Wilkinson.

Celeste, a Democrat, said that Bush's show of commitment to education "plays a tremendously valuable role" for governors and all others pursuing an education reform agenda.

But in the effort to bring the United States to educational parity with its economic competitors, "I'm not sure that we will measure up simply on the basis of his moral leadership."

He said the summit would help legitimize the states' school reform agendas but wouldn't help solve such concrete problems as the inadequacy of preschool programs.

Indiana Gov. Evan Bayh said his state might consider expanding its goals for schools to include the new national goals of drug-free and violence-free schools and a guarantee that all children be prepared to start learning by the time they enter kindergarten or first grade.

"So many of them start off a year or two behind because they haven't had access to some of the fundamentals," such as health care and preschool instruction, Bayh said.

He said the national goals were "right in line" with Indiana's 10-year plan for upgrading schools.

Bayh, a Democrat, said he found himself "in the middle camp" in the debate over the levels of federal funding for schools.

States can indeed make better use of available school funds, he said.

"Restructuring is important," he

said. "Getting parents involved is important. Technology and some of those qualitative factors are important, and we need to look at that."

But "we need to consider making some additional investments" in schools as well, Bayh said.

"I don't think the taxpaying public will support additional investments without accountability. On the other hand, we may not have real progress if we don't have some additional investments on top of that accountability."

Overhaul of schools could come sooner than mid-July date set by court, officials say

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — Several key players are not ruling out overhauling education well before the mid-July deadline set yesterday by the Supreme Court.

On the day the deadline was extended, some lawmakers suggested that an education plan could be enacted during the regular session that begins in January, or even in a special session later this year.

"Everyone agrees we need to go on and complete the work this year if at all possible because it might develop (that) we could deal with it in the regular session," said Senate Majority Leader Joe Wright, D-Harned, yesterday.

But Wright said the Senate would defer to the House on the question of timing — and Speaker Donald Blandford yesterday said House leadership was still convinced that next June is the best time to deal with education.

"I and all the House side feel there's no way on God's green earth we can put together an education package between now and November," said Blandford, D-Philpot.

Lawmakers need time to involve interest groups and the public to win broad-based support for the plan, which is expected to include a tax increase, Blandford said.

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's legislative liaison, Tom Dorman, said the administration still wanted a special session on education before the end of the year. Dorman said that Wilkinson's chief of staff, David McAnelly, made that point yesterday during a meeting of the committee chairmen of the Task Force on Education Reform.

The uncertainty about education and taxes would severely complicate the process of drafting a state budget during the regular session, Dorman said. "We'd like to see it resolved before we go into regular session."

Wright, co-chairman of the committee studying governance, said that by November it should be clear when the committee would be ready to make recommendations.

Wright said the task force should try to have its work wrapped up this year, even if action is delayed until after the regular session, because the work load during the regular session would inhibit work on education.

Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose has said repeatedly that the legislature should enact an education package as soon as it is ready.

He said last week that a special session would be the ideal time to deal with education. But if the task force finishes its work in time for the regular session, "I think it would be incumbent upon us to address the issue at that time," he said.

Senate Democratic Caucus Chairman, David Karem, D-Louisville, yesterday said he thought "it's possible to be ready to act" in December or early January.

"There are some people who believe that the legislature could create a broad-based program ... and be ready to move in the month of December," with the realization it would need to be refined later, Karem said.

Dorman said that if the legislature decided to put an appointed official in charge of the state education department — a proposal that has wide support — then that person could help refine the broad plan.

Earlier this week Wilkinson said he should have scheduled a special session for Nov. 1 as soon as the Supreme Court overturned the school system June 8. He said he opposed dealing with education during the regular session because it could become subject to trade-offs on other issues.

Yesterday, Wilkinson said it appeared doubtful the education session could be held before next June.

"But I don't want us to be like college students and prepare for the exam the night before."

A number of factors weigh in discussions of when the legislature should deal with the issues raised by the court.

All 100 House members and half of the 38 Senators are up for reelection in 1990. They might not want to vote on a tax increase until after the May primary.

Their opponents could criticize inaction on education, and it might be harder to unify the legislature behind an education package after the session if hard feelings develop over controversial issues. Wilkinson has said that enacting an amendment allowing him to succeed himself is a priority — and such a push could divide the legislature and create bitterness between lawmakers and the governor.

The legislature cannot call itself into special session without a decree from the governor. It can adjourn immediately after convening.

Staff Writer Mary Ann Roser contributed to this article.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1989

Out of proportion

THE 300-pound linemen who have become almost commonplace on college football teams, and even show up at the high school level, are an apt metaphor for the state of "amateur" sports programs at our institutions of higher learning.

The huge sums of money generated by football and basketball, the weight that coaches and athletic directors carry in places supposedly devoted to academic pursuits, and feverish promotion of mass entertainment are all grotesquely out of proportion to any reasonable concept of the niche student games should fill in campus life.

The time, not so long ago, when a 225-pound guard was considered "big" may be gone forever. But an unending series of scandals has helped create the momentum for a determined effort to restore the teetering, overstuffed hulk of college athletics to manageable size.

If anyone has the appropriate background and moral authority to do the job, it's Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, former president of Notre Dame, and William C. Friday, former president of the University of North Carolina. They've agreed to

lead a commission, funded with a grant from the Knight Foundation, that will examine the problems that have brought college sports into disrepute. They will then propose changes and reform.

The institutions they represent prove that success in ball games and in the classroom are not mutually exclusive. North Carolina and Notre Dame usually rank high in at least one sport. They also expect athletes to perform academically, and nearly all graduate. That sets them apart from many other colleges. According to a congressional study, the graduation rate for basketball players at 35 schools with big-time teams is one in five. Football doesn't do much better.

Indeed, college athletes all too often benefit least from high-powered programs. Coaches may get \$150,000 for requiring team members to wear a specific brand of sports shoes. Many players end up with little education, no degree and no hope for a pro career.

The purpose of colleges, Rev. Hesburgh said, is to educate young people, not to win games. With that as its starting point, the commission has a promising future.